THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. V.—No. 12. PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 13, 1866. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

EUROPE.

THE FENIAN EXCITEMENT.

Lord Palmerston's Will.

THE BRAZILIAN WAR.

Opinions Upon Grant's Report.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

Grant's Commentaries.

From the Liverpool Post, December 29.

General Grant's report is about to become as famous as "Cæsar's Commentaries." It is infinitely more important, for in the recent civil war in America Greek met Greek, and Grant encountered a more formidable foe than Cæsar. At first the report escaped attention. It came in a bundle of official documents, all figures and few arguments; but when the story of the campaign of 1864 was looked into, matter was found in it calculated to interest the world at present, and for all future time.

General Grant neither writes nor thinks like an ordinary soldier—he is a philosopher, an historian, a profound statesman, and he sinks self in his narrative, but never fails to praise others with a palpable consciousness which bespeaks the utmost sincerity, in perfect keeping with personal admiration and friendship.

The war had endured three years when he was called to the command of the army. The call made him the saviour of his country. Unobtrusive and humble-minded, though full of profound thoughts, his merits discovered themselves when the opportunity presented itself. He was the man for the time and the place, and he was the only fully qualified one. Events approved of Lincoln's selection, for, where McClellan proved an abortion, Grant alone properly satisfied judgment.

Sheridan, the Murat of the Federal army, cleared the Shenandoah Valley of the enemy, joined the main army when his services were required, and won the last great battle of a hundred fights. Grant takes pride in praising him, and on Sherman he pours the tribute of his unbounded admirat on; but as we have recently published Grant's opinion of the two great soldiers, it is not necessary to introduce them here. General Grant's report will forever occupy the attention of soldiers, statesmen, and nations.

The "Independance Belge" Suppressed.

Paris Correspondence London Herald.

The Government has just taken a measure which shows its liberality towards the press. It has absolutely prohibited the entry into France of the *Independance Belge*. No cause is assigned for this extraordinary freak. The *Independance* was a very popular paper here. Hardly any rumor floated across the Parisian atmosphere that it did not immediately notice. Its tone was very temperate, and its price was high enough to prevent its being taken in by *less classes dangereuses*. Perhaps the Government think that, deprived of their *Independance*, the Parisians will take to reading the *Constitutionnel*, the *Pays*, or the *Patrie*.

It is perhaps natural that the official world should feel hurt at the utter indifference of the public for these inspired organs; but the official world has to learn the reason why the public won't read them is precisely that they are "inspired," and that a plain, honest, independent opinion, or an explicit and reliable statement of fact, is never to be found in their columns. In addition, moreover, to their being unreliable, they are badly written and fearfully dull. Prohibiting the *Independance* is not likely to make them less so.

The Trouble with the Students—The Mexican Question.

Paris (Dec. 28) Correspondence London Times.

The *Moniteur* of this morning publishes the decision of the Supreme Council of Public Instruction in the case of the seben students, with a long preamble setting forth the reasons. The decision of the Council of the Academy is confirmed, but the term of exclusion from the Paris Academy has, in the case of Brigourdon, been reduced to two years. Rey Lafarge, Jaclara, Casse, and Losson are excluded from all other academies throughout the empire for two years, and Revnard for one year.

La France of this evening asserts that the French Ambassador at Washington has not sent the First Secretary of Legation to France to ask for fresh instructions with regard to Mexico. According to the same paper, M de Montholon has not made any declaration of an intention to leave Washington in case a Federal Representative is accredited to Juarez.

The Brazilian War—Rumors of Approaching Peace with Paraguay.

From the Liverpool Post, December 30.

We have rumors from Buenos Ayres that a peace is about to be concluded between Paraguay and the allies through European mediation. Lopez, President of Paraguay, has sent a despatch, the purport of which is not known, to President Mitre. A new capital is being proposed for the Argentine Confederation. The news mentioned above, in respect to the anticipated peace, is under the date of the 27th of November; but on the 9th of December it was stated at Rio Janeiro that the allied army was continuing to advance without interruption.

THE FENIANS.

An Outbreak Imminent—Extraordinary Precautionary Measures.

From the Liverpool Post, December 29.

Two regiments have been suddenly sent off to Ireland, one from Manchester, the other from Chester. The Manchester regiment, 1200 strong, was aroused at 3 o'clock in the morning, and by 8 o'clock they were *en route* for Liverpool, whence they were to embark at 6 o'clock. Seven officers absent on leave were ordered by telegraph to report themselves at the Clarence Dock by 5 o'clock yesterday evening.

Our information is that the Chester regiment was ordered with equal haste to Dublin, via Holyhead. Movements such as these will create a deal of uneasiness, and they must indicate either a serious danger or remarkable credulity on the part of the authorities. No doubt the troops who have been sent are Englishmen. For the last few days there have been statements made as to certain very extensive designs being entertained by the Dublin Feinans, and these have been supported by the measures taken by the authorities. Agitation has prevailed at Limerick, fostered by the hasty transfer of troops from place to place.

EXCITEMENT IN LANCASHIRE.

From the London Herald, December 29.

As may be anticipated, this extraordinary and sudden despatch of troops has created no little excitement and speculation in Lancashire, for, combined with recent military and naval movements in Ireland, it leads to the belief that the authorities have good grounds, if not for alarm, at least for extraordinary precautions.

PRECAUTIONS ON THE COAST OF IRELAND.

From Dublin paper, December 26.

The seamen on board the *Royal George* are spending a dull Christmas time of it. The feast yesterday was but a semblance of its former self, as none were permitted on board but the wives or sisters of the sailors and marines, and not even these persons, if they had failed to make application for admittance three days previously. Spirits of any kind were not allowed on board. Officers and men were confined to the ship; none were permitted on shore, not even to their place of worship. In addition to the marines and blue jackets, the cooks and stewards have had on sidearms since Thursday last, and the officers' servants were not allowed on shore to-day for the usual marketing, with one exception—the Captain's valet.

They will be compelled to remain on board ship until Thursday evening. There were only fourteen females on board of the *Royal George* yesterday; on last Christmas day there were upwards of one hundred and fifty. It is reported that the present state of things is not favorably received by the men. The several batteries on this coast have been doubly manned by the Coast Brigade and a detachment of the Twenty-fourth foot. Sentinels are posted, who are relieved at stated times; mounted policemen nightly parol the roads, and other precautionary measures have been taken for public safety. In the face of these precautions, all is quiet.

THE DUBLIN GARRISON STRENGTHENED—THE PICKETS DOUBLED.

From the Dublin Express.

Active measures appear to have been taken by the Government within the past few days, in order to be prepared for any attempt at insurrection or disturbance of the peace. The ordinary "beats" of the police are doubly supplied with men, who are armed with cutlasses in addition to their batons. Patrols of cavalry have been added to the usual mounted police in the suburbs of Dublin.

The pickets in the Castle and its neighborhood have been doubled, and sentries are placed upon the gates. At the Viceregal Lodge similar precautions are taken. The whole of the militia in garrison are kept under orders to be ready at a moment's notice. The horses of the cavalry and artillery as they appear to have been for the past three weeks, are kept in their stalls ready caparisoned without the bridle-bits removed from their mouths.

Loss of One of the French Indian Mail Steamers with Thirty Lives.

From the London Post, December 29.

Letters from Oran, dated December 17, give the following:—A serious event has occurred here. The Borysthene steamer of the Messageries Imperiales Company, coming from Marseilles to this place, struck on the rocks to the north of the Ile Plane, at 10 o'clock on the evening of Friday, the 15th. The night was very dark, and the wind and sea high. The captain thought he was in the neighborhood of Mers-el-Kebir, but not seeing the lighthouse he was uneasy. He sent the mate up aloft to look out for the light; but the latter saw nothing. Just as he decended to announce this fact, the steamer struck on a sharp rock. The captain ordered the masts to be cut away in order to enable the passengers to reach a rock which was above the water, but the ship capsized on the opposite side to that on which the masts were to fall, and the waves breaking over her, a number of persons were washed into the sea. Some time after, however, the disembarkation of the passengers on the rock commenced; they were followed by the crew, and, last of all, by the captain. The operation lasted six hours. Just after it was completed a *balancelle* approached the rock, and seeing what had happened returned to Oran for assistance. The military and other authorities immediately sent vessels to carry the shipwrecked people to land. There were about three hundred passengers on board the ship, and from thirty to forty of them perished. The ship is broken up, and all it had on board, including the mails, is lost. The precise number of persons drowned is not known, as the list of the passengers has disappeared. Among them is a captain of engineers, named Lafond. The mate and six of the crew have perished.

The Collins Telegraph Route.

IMPORTANT ORDER RESPECTING OVERLAND COMMUNICATION BETWEEN KIAKHTA AND TIEN-TSIN.

St. Petersburg (Dec. 23) telegram to London Press.

The following official notice with respect to increased facilities of overland postal and parcels communication with China has just been published by the Russian Post Office:—

In consequence of information received from the Governor-General of Eastern Siberia, the Postal Department has to inform the public that postal communication was opened on the 5th of last October between Kiakhta and Tien-tsin, by way of Ourga, Kalgane and Pekin. Single letters, or letters containing inclosures of money or documents, as also parcels and telegraphic despatches, are forwarded four times a month both ways, at the undermentioned dates:—

In the direction of Kiakhta to Pekin—From Kiakhta, the 5th, 13th, 19th, 26th; from Ourga, the 7th, 14th, 21st, 28th; from Kalgane, the 6th, 23d, 30th, 7th; from Pekin, the 18th, 25th, 2d, 9th. In the direction of Pekin to Kiakhta—From Pekin, the 4th, 11th, 20th, 27th; from Kalgane, the 6th, 13th, 22d, 29th; from Ourga, the 15th, 22d, 1st, 8th; from Kiakhta, the 17th, 24th, 3d, 10th.

The charge upon correspondence for China is fixed as follows:—*a.* The charge from the point of departure in the interior of the Empire to the frontier post office at Kiakhta is the rate fixed by the postal tariff for the interior. *b.* The charges between Kiakhta, Ourga, Kalgane, Pekin, and Tien-tsin are:—

a. Single rate—1. For every single letter, with documents, credit or bank notes, small objects in silver or gold, and for telegraphic despatches, per loth (half ounce). From Kiakhta to Tien-tsin, Pekin, and Kalgane, and *vice versa*, thirty copecks; from Kiakhta to Ourga, and *vice versa*, ten copecks; from Ourga to Tien-tsin, Pekin, and Kalgane, and *vice versa*, twenty copecks; from Tien-tsin to Pekin and Kalgane, and *vice versa*, ten copecks.

2. For parcels, ordinary or containing documents, per livre (pound), from Kiakhta to Tien-tsin, Pekin, and Kalgane, and *vice versa*, forty copecks for single parcels, and sixty-five copecks if they contain documents; from Kiakhta to Ourga, and *vice versa* for single parcels, fifteen copecks—with documents, twenty-five copecks; from Ourga to Tien-tsin, Pekin and Kalgane, and *vice versa*, for single parcels, twenty-five copecks—with documents, forty copecks; from Tien-tsin to Pekin and Kalgane, and *vice versa*, for single parcels, fifteen copecks—with documents, twenty copecks.

3. Parcels containing objects of value, if weighing under a pound, will be charged letter rate upon every loth (half ounce); if weighing exactly a pound or over, will pay per pound parcel rate. Coin and goldsmith's work can only be forwarded by the Mongol post in parcels not exceeding ten pounds weight, package included. Parcels containing coin or goldsmith's work should be packed in the most substantial manner.

3. Charges upon unpaid barrels are reckoned in the same proportion as for their transmission from the point of departure in the interior of the empire to the frontier post office at Kiakhta.

The charge of couriers between Kiakhta and Tien-tsin is for one horse ninety-eight roubles, for two one hundred and forty-seven roubles. The department thinks right to add that the post leaves St. Petersburg for Kiakhta every Tuesday and Friday, and reaches Kiakhta in five weeks.

REOPENED AT

NO. 628 CHESNUT ST.

Lord Palmerston's Will.

From the Pall Mall Gazette, Dec. 27.

The will of the Right Hon. Henry John, Viscount Palmerston, K. G., G. C. B., was proved in the principal registry of Her Majesty's Court of Probate on the 22d inst. The executors appointed are his relict, the Right Hon. Emily Mary, Viscountess Palmerston, and her second son, the Right Hon. William Francis Cowper, but the latter only has proved the will. Power is reserved to Lady PALMERSTON to do so hereafter. The will is dated Nov. 22, 1864. It occupies only four brief sheets. The last bears his lordship's signature, "Palmerston," in a firm and clear hand. The personalty was sworn under £120,000. His lordship confirms to his wife all her trinkets, jewels, and paraphernalia, and all things constituting her ladyship's separate property, and also leaves to her ladyship, absolutely, his carriages and horses, and the wines and consumable stores at Cambridge House and Broadlands. The deceased Premier has left his letters and papers to Lady Palmerston, which her ladyship is to retain or deal with as she thinks proper. His lordship leaves to his brothers-in-law, Right Hon. Laurence Sullivan and Admiral Sir William Bowles, and to his friends Sir George Shee, Bart., and Sir George Bowles, legacies of £105 each, and to his executor, Right. Hon. W. F. Cowper, six shares in the Welsh Slate Company. The residue of the personalty his lordship bequeathes to Lady Palmerston for life, when (with the exception of eighteen shares in the Welsh Slate Co., which her Ladyship may appoint and dispose of as she thinks proper), it is to revert to her son, the Right Hon. W. F. Cowper. His Lordship has also left to Lady Palmerston a life interest in all his real and leasehold estates, as well in Ireland as in Great Britain: and on her ladyship's decease they are devised to her said son absolutely; and the testator expresses his earnest wish (but without imposing an obligation on the devisee), that the Right. Hon. gentleman will, immediately on coming into possession of the estates, apply for her Majesty's license and authority for him and his descendants to take and use the surname of "Temple," either in substitution for, or in addition to that of "Cowper," but so that "Temple" be the final name; and that the family arms of "Temple" be quartered with those of "Cowper."

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY CASE.

SUPREME COURT AT NISI PRIUS—Judge Read.—The argument of counsel in the great Railway case is still progressing. Mr. Biddle concluded his argument for the Reading Railroad Company yesterday, and was followed by Mr. George M. Wharton for the Catawissa Railroad Company. He was still speaking when our report closed.

SENTENCES IN HOMICIDE CASES.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER AND QUARTER SESSIONS.—Judges Thompson, Allison, and Ludlow.—This morning the Court assembled for the purpose of passing sentences on homicides.

MARY RIDEY'S CASE.

In the case of Mary Ridey, Judge Thompson, before whom and Judge Ludlow she was convicted at the last term of murder in the second degree in the killing of Joseph Sides, sentenced her to an imprisonment in solitary confinement in the Eastern Penitentiary of eleven years and six months.

Judge Allison then announced the determination of the Court upon the degree of murder of which she was guilty under her general confession of guilt to the indictment for the murder of Isaac Sides, saying that the Court were unanimously of opinion that the grade was that of murder of the second degree.

Upon that bill Judge Allison then sentenced her to the Eastern Penitentiary for seven years. Total imprisonment, eighteen years and six months.

JEFFERSON SPANIER'S CASE.

Jefferson Spanier, convicted of manslaughter in the killing of Patrick J. Concannon, was sentenced to the Eastern Penitentiary for ten years and six months.

JOHN CONNOR'S CASE.

John Connor, convicted of manslaughter in the killing of Michael Fitzgerald, was sentenced to eleven years and six months in the Eastern Penitentiary.

Judge Allison remarked that, under the evidence, he thought the Court would have sustained a verdict of murder in the first degree. The evidence certainly would have justified a verdict of murder in the second degree. Under the circumstances the Court thought the punishment should be to the extent of the law.

FROM BALTIMORE TO-DAY.

Deaths of Prominent Baltimoreans—The Wheatland Wedding Party.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, January 13.—Frederick B. Graf, one of Baltimore's prominent merchants, and formerly Consul for Sweden and Norway, died yesterday; also, William A. Schaeffer, an old Baltimore defender, widely known.

Some of the Wheatland marriage party have returned. They say it was a grand affair.

Capture of a Southern Steamer by Outlaws.

NEW ORLEANS, January 12.—The Mobile *Advertiser* learns that a band of outlaws captured the steamer *Lily*, with one thousand bales of cotton, at McIntosh Bluff. They landed the passengers in the woods, and took the boat up the Tombigbee river.

The steamer *Trenton*, with 100 bales of cotton, was burned on the Washita river last Wednesday. The passengers and crew were saved. The cargo was insured, but it is believed the boat was not insured.

Arrival of Steamers.

NEW YORK, January 13.—The steamers *St. David* and *Edinburgh*, from Liverpool, arrived at this port this morning.

The steamer *Alhambra*, from Charleston on the 10th, has also arrived. She brings the mails of the steamer *United States*, from New Orleans, which put back to Charleston a second time from damage by the gale.

Wrecks at Sea.

BOSTON, January 13.—The steamer *Cassandra*, from New Orleans, reports that, on January 6, when forty miles from Cape Fear, she passed a piece of a wreck which resembled the side of a steamer. She also saw pieces of a wreck, and several bales of cotton, which appeared to have been in the water for some time.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW ORLEANS, January 12.—Cotton is brisker; sales of 4500 bales at 48@49c. Sugar sells at 15½@15¾c. Tobacco is more active. Flour dull at $7 25@8 50. Gold 137½; Sterling Exchange, 147½. Stock of Cotton in port, 18,800 bales. Sales of the week, 1000 bales.

NEW YORK, January 13.—Cotton is quiet at 50@51c for middlings. Flour is dull; sales of 4500 bbls. at $6 90@8 25 for State; $8 40@10 20 for Ohio; $6 90@8 25 or Western; $8 70@15 for Southern; and $8@11 25 for Canadian. Wheat declining and Corn dull; sales unimportant. Beef quiet. Pork dull at $30 75 for Mess. Lard quiet at 15½@18¾c. Whisky dull at $2 26@2 28.

NEW BOOKS, NEW GIFTS,

NEW FEATURES.

THE FENIANS

THE DISPUTE AT AN END.

The Decree of the Great Arbiter—The C. E. I. R. to the H. C. F. B.—Letter from James Stephens—O'Mahony Endorsed and Appointed the American Representative and Financial Agent of the Irish Republic—The Ten Senators Ignored.

It will be seen from the following documents that the Irish great leader of the Fenian movement is not only safe, but in a position to exercise the executive powers of his office:—

JAMES STEPHENS TO JOHN O'MAHONY.

IRISH REPUBLIC, December 22, 1865.—To John O'Mahony, Esq., Representative and Financial Agent of the Irish Republic in the United States—Brother and Friend:—The only misunderstanding ever possible between you and me has been occasioned by what I deemed your drag-chain policy. Knowing the absolute necessity for action within a given time, and aware that you did not agree with me in this, it has been a constant fear with me that, so far as the Fenian Brotherhood was concerned, the time would come and find us unprepared. This apprehension has kept me in a state of pain and irritation also, and so I have often said and written things which must have hurt you most keenly. For all this I now sincerely ask your forgiveness. Let me add, however, that I would not do so, though you were on your dying bed and I on mine, if you had not entered, albeit very late, on the only path of salvation for our land and race.

Treason and baseness in every shape have been at work around you, and to such effect as to have put the cause of Ireland in serious peril. Before my escape from Richmond Bridewell I should have looked on the actual state of things as all but certain ruin. That event—for it is nothing less—has given such marvellous strength to our work, and to me such influence, that I can now undertake to hold our forces together for some time longer. Still, it is of the utmost urgency to make the delay as short as possible. For delay in our case is of more than proverbial danger, and I could not long hope to hold against the strain of time. But as you are on the right path at last, I rely on your bringing affairs to a speedy issue. To break with treason and baseness of all kinds—to brand it, smash it—was the policy, and I rejoice at your having made it yours. The manhood of Ireland rejoices at it with me, for it indicates the justice of its judgment regarding a wretch whose advent to this country was an insult to our reason, manhood, and patriotism. Wishing to work harmoniously with the Fenian Brotherhood, I put a curb on my temper in presence of this shallow knave, and even risked my reputation in order to set him fairly with my friends. His professions and letter to you (were they sent?), together with my representations, did away with much of the distrust and indignation stirred up by his presence.

But even before he left the cloven foot was again visible to all. He sneaked out of the country. Well, I saved his life, as I so often saved that of his kindred carrion. Brand him now without pity. It grieves me to hear that Michael Scanlan is in the ranks of cowardice and treason. But whatever I may have once thought of him, or anybody else, the instant they prove false to Ireland I would lash them from me like so many dogs. Away with all such fools or rogues at once. If our ranks be somewhat thinned by this summary riddance of traitors, our reliable strength is but increased. By-the-way, some good men were sent over here by Scanlan. We know how to appreciate them. But he sent others of so vile a kind that, at their first interview with me, they in confidence accused each other of robbery and I know not what.

It may be that such scoundrels would fight; but, till we are actually in the field, fellows of this stamp would be a standing shame and danger to us. Thank God! they have sneaked away—some of them at the merest shadow of danger. May they never pollute our shores! Cut and hack the rotten branches around you without pity. This can be done safely at your side, because the stag is harmless there.

* * * * * * *

I am pressed for time. This is of little consequence, I hope, as almost all you could need to know will be found in the letter of the M. C., brought out by General ——; and anything that that letter may lack, the General is the very man to make good. The accompanying document confers on you, in America, Canada, etc., the absolute and unquestionable authority of Representative and Financial Agent of the Irish Republic. With the old friendly feeling, I am, yours, fraternally,

JAMES STEPHENS, C. E. I. R.

O'MAHONY'S COMMISSION.

IRISH REPUBLIC, ——, December 23, 1865.

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE FENIAN BROTHERHOOD AND THE FRIENDS OF IRELAND GENERALLY IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, CANADA, ETC.

Countrymen and Friends:—Aware that certain members of the Fenian Brotherhood, and notoriously the "Senate" of that association, have madly and traitorously, moved to a mad and traitorous end, raised the cry of "to Canada," instead of the cry of "to Ireland;" and aware that John O'Mahony, known as Head Centre and President of the Fenian Brotherhood, has wisely and firmly, as in duty bound, opposed this mad and traitorous diversion from the right path—the only path that could possibly save our country and our race—I in consequence hereby appoint the said John O'Mahony Representative and Financial Agent of the Irish Republic in the United States of America, Canada, etc., with ample and unquestionable authority to * * * * * * * and in all other ways in which, to the best of his judgment, he can serve Ireland—that land to which he has devoted life and honor. I hereby authorize and call on him to do so. JAMES STEPHENS, C. E. I. R.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

SATURDAY, January 13.—There is but little Quercitron Bark here, and No. 1 is sold at $32 50 per ton.

Cloverseed is less active and only 4500 bush. common and prime new sold at $6@7 75. Prices of Timothy are nominal. Small sales of Flaxseed at $2 10@2 15 bush.

The Flour Market is extremely dull, and prices of low grades are drooping. There is a total absence of any shipping demand, and only a few hundred bbls. were disposed of to the trade at $7 25@7 75 ₱ bbl. for superfine; $8@9 for extras; $10@11 for Pennsylvania and Ohio extra family; and at higher figures for fancy lots. Small sales of Rye Flour at $5 87½@6. In Corn Meal nothing doing.

The Wheat Market is inactive, and only 1200 bush. common and good red sold at $2@2 27; white ranges from $2 50 to $2 75. In Rye nothing doing. Corn is coming forward more freely and meets a fair inquiry at yesterday's quotations; sales of 5000 bush. yellow at 79@80c. in the cars and from store. Oats are in steady demand at 52c. No sales of Barley or Malt.

Provisions move slowly; sales of Mess Pork at $30@31; Hams and Filtch at 16@18c.; shoulders at 13c.; and Lard at 19@19½c.

Whisky sells slowly at $2 27@2 28 for Pennsylvania and Ohio.

TWO GIFTS FOR

THE PRICE OF ONE.

THIRD EDITION

HORRIBLE STATE OF SOCIETY IN THE SOUTH.

Murder and Robbery Rampant.

Special to The Evening Telegraph.

LOUISVILLE, January 13.—Accounts from the south of Kentucky and central Tennessee and Georgia show that there is little or no security for life since the withdrawal of the United States troops. Returning Rebels are continually shooting, beating, and robbing Union men, and where the latter are strong enough in numbers they in turn are slaughtering the Secessionists. Murders and robberies are plentiful all through the South, and society is really in a terrible state. In many places the freedmen positively refuse to contract with their former masters for work, and are threatening insurrection at many points. It is the opinion of the best Union men that this state of things must continue until the Government shall apply stringent and peremptory measures in the re-establishment of the civil Government in the States and counties—especially the Sheriffs and the local constabulary. The organization of the militia is slow, and there is no hope for protection from that source for some time to come.

The prospects for large corn, sugar, cotton, and tobacco crops in the South are very fair considering the circumstances. The emigration down the Mississippi is increasing immensely.

J. S.

WASHINGTON.

Special Despatches to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, January 13.

The Secession Spirit in Kentucky.

A Union Senator has received a letter from Kentucky stating that a movement is being organized to return John C. Breckinridge to the Senate in the place of Garrett Davis.

Southern Post Offices.

Of the 9000 post offices in the disloyal States about 2000 have been reopened. Nearly 300 of these have received postmistresses, because no man could be found who could take the oath that he had not borne arms against his country. The ladies, though as rebellious in spirit, are able to take that oath.

Punishment of a Counterfeiter.

Provost Marshal Russell despatched this evening, for a two years' sojourn at Fort Delaware, Charles A. Rodgers, of the 4th Artillery. Rodgers was convicted of complicity with two others in counterfeiting soldiers' final statements while he was acting as clerk in the office of the Commissary of Musters. His confederates, similarly sentenced, effected their escape from Fort Whipple just prior to being ordered off.

Death of Dr. Solger.

Dr. Reinhold Solger, late Assistant Register of the United States Treasury, died here yesterday.

Reconstruction.

The resolution adopted by the Senate authorizing the Committee on Reconstruction to send for papers and persons, will supersede the original intention of despatching a sub-committee to the South to obtain information relative to affairs in that section. It has yet to be acted on by the House. The Committee are enjoined to secrecy as to their proceedings.

Schooner Wrecked.

Information has been received here that the schooner *Enigma*, of Bath, Me., was wrecked at sea in latitude 27, longitude 77 west, on the 1st of November last. All the men found on her were in a starving condition, clinging to the wreck.

New Counterfeit.

A new counterfeit fifty cent fractional currency note has been discovered.

Negro Suffrage.

From recent indications it is not probable that the franchise will be conferred on the colored people of the District of Columbia.

The Funds sent to our Soldiers in Rebel Prisons.

General Mulford having turned over to the Commissary-General of Prisoners such moneys as he succeeded in regaining from the Rebel prison keepers, out of the funds sent to our soldiers in captivity, and appropriated by the former parties, the same is now ready for distribution. All applications in this regard may be sent forth with to General Hitchcock. As the amount secured falls short of the aggregate of the sums known to have been thus applied, it is proposed to make a *pro rata* division among all who can reasonably substantiate losses of the above description.

More Troops Ordered Mustered Out.

The Secretary of War has issued an order directing the immediate discharge of the following colored volunteer organizations:—The 106th, 42d, 59th, 68th, 96th, 101st, 110th, and 133d United States Colored Regiments of Infantry; Battery A, 2d United States Light Artillery; and the 4th United States Colored Cavalry.

Hon. Thomas N. Stillwell to-day obtained an order from Lieutenant-General Grant, ordering the muster out of the 34th Indiana Regiment, now at Brownsville, Texas, and with which regiment Mr. Stillwell was formerly connected.

Land Office Items.

The force of the General Land Office in the proper division is actively engaged upon the swamp land business of the State of Iowa, with a view of closing up and disposing of all matters connected therewith at the earliest possible period. A patent in favor of the State mentioned for 45,000 acres of swamp land had just been completed.

Speaker Colfax.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., January 13.—Hon. Schuyler Colfax will lecture before the Lyceum in this city to-night. He is the guest of Mayor Innis.

BUY ALL YOUR

HOLIDAY BOOKS

GOVERNOR CURTIN.

HIS HEALTH IMPROVING.

HARRISBURG, January 13.—Letters received here from Governor Curtin, dated Havana, January 5, indicate that he will leave, Cuba on the 15th instant, on the steamer *Eagle*, for New York, and may consequently be expected at the State Capitol by this day week.

The Governor would have prolonged his stay in Cuba, but is constrained to leave as indicated by his high sense of duty to the public interests, and the fact that the enormous expense of remaining longer on the island is larger than his private means will justify him in incurring. The following letter from Surgeon-General Phillips is interesting in this connection:—

HAVANA, January 2, 1866.—Hon Eli Slifer.—Dear Sir:—It affords me great pleasure to inform you that the health of Governor Curtin has steadily improved since his arrival in Cuba. The alarming symptoms from which he has suffered for so long a period have nearly disappeared under the influence of a mild climate.

I am convinced that a prolonged stay in this latitude would result in his cure and permanent recovery. Though not in a condition to withstand the rigors of a northern winter, the Governor was very anxious to return to Pennsylvania on the 1st instant to resume his official duties.

He has, however, at my earnest solicitation, concluded to remain in Havana until the 15th of this month, when he will embark for New York on the steamer *Eagle*. Very truly, yours,

JOSEPH A. PHILLIPS.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Saturday, January 13, 1866.

The Stock Market opened very dull this morning, but prices were steady. In Government bonds there was no material change to notice. 7·30s sold at 98¾; 104 was bid for 6s of 1881, interest off; and 103½ for old 5-20s. City loans are unchanged; the new issue sold at 91½.

—The London *Times* of the 28th ult. says:—"United States bonds experienced a fresh decline of nearly 1 per cent., partly on account of the renewed advance in the premium on gold at New York, and partly from the threatenings of a rupture with France on the Mexican question, although there are few in London who regard the latter as of the slightest importance, the conviction being that neither President Johnson nor the American people intend to involve themselves in any real trouble on behalf of the expelled anarchists who now term themselves the representatives of the Mexican 'republic.'"

—Satterthwaite's London circular refers to the market for American securities as follows:—

"For some days after our last the London market for American securities was very strong, with a decidedly upward tendency; but yesterday, on the receipt of the advices by the *Scotia*, causing some apprehensions of difficulty on the Mexican question, quotations gave way. The high rates asked for continuation of stocks today has still further depressed the market, and prices generally are two per cent. under last week—United States Five-twenty bonds closing at 64½@¾."

Railroad shares continue the most active on the list, with sales of Reading at 50¾@51, an advance of ¼. Catawissa preferred at 43, a decline of ½; common do. at 29¾, a slight advance; Little Schuylkill at 30½; North Pennsylvania at 29½; Lehigh Valley at 62; and Philadelphia and Erie at 29, no change. 126 was bid for Camden and Amboy; 55¾ for Pennsylvania; 53½ for Norristown; 54 for Minehill; and 44¾ for Northern Central.

City Passenger Railroad shares continue inactive. Spruce and Pine sold at 38½, an advance of 1; 40 was bid for Fifth and Sixth; 51 for Tenth and Eleventh; 38½ for Hestonville; and 23 for Girard College.

Bank shares are in good demand at full prices. 136 was bid for Philadelphia; 120 for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 49 for Commercial; 90 for Northern Liberties; 28 for Mechanics'; 88 for Southwark; and 60 for City.

Canal shares continue dull. Delaware Division sold at 31; 21¼ was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common, 28 for preferred do., 53 for Lehigh Navigation, 112 for Morris preferred, and 8 for Susquehanna Canal.

Oil shares are more active, but prices continue irregular. McClintock sold at 156, Sugar Valley at 3¾@3¾, Philadelphia and Cherry Run at ½, Ocean at 16½@17, and Sugar Creek at 4¾.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD.

$250 U S 7·30s Aug..	98¾	100 sh Green Mt.....c	4
$100 City 6s..new..	91½	200 sh do.....c	3¾
$300 City 6s mun...	91½	100 sh Union Canl pf	8
100 sh Reading.....	50¾	200 sh do.....	8
30 sh do.....	50¾	200 sh do	8
100 sh do.....b5	50¾	100 sh do.....	8
100 sh do.....	51	200 sh do.....com	1¾
100 sh do.....	51	50 sh Del Div.....	51
100 sh McClintock...1·56		100 sh Lit Sch.....	30½
400 sh Sugar Val..lts	3¾	100 sh do.....b30	30½
100 sh do.....	3¾	6 sh N Penn'a.....	29½
1000 sh Ph & Cn R.lts	¾	8 sh Lehigh Val...	62
100 sh Cata. pf....s30	43	10 sh do.....	62
100 sh do.....s30.	43	100 sh Phil & Erie...	29
280 sh Ocean.....	17	100 sh do.....2d.	29
100 sh do.....b5	16¾	3 sh 7th Nat Bank.	95
100 sh do.....b30	17	50 sh Spruce & Pine	39½
100 sh Sugar Ck...b5	4¾		

SALES AT PUBLIC STOCK BOARD TO-DAY.
Reported by F. T. Walton, No. 208 S. Fourth street.

FIRST		CALL.	
400 sh Feed Dam....	¾	300 sh Corn Pt..s15.	1·15
100 sh Maple Shade.	5	300 sh do.... b30.	1·15
300 sh Am G Pt Co..	1	100 sh Reading.....	50¾
100 sh Ocean.....	16¾		

PHILAD'A GOLD EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

10 A. M.	139	12 M.	139½
11 A. M.	139½	1 P. M.	139¾

HARPER, DURNEY & Co. quote as follows:—

	Buying.	Selling.
American Gold	139	139½
American Silver, ¼s and ½s	133¼	134
American Silver Dimes and Half Dimes	130	131
Pennsylvania Currency	40	50
New York Exchange	par.	par.

—The New York *Tribune* this morning says:—"Money is offered in great abundance at 5 ₱ cent. to leading houses, and at 6 ₱ cent. ordinary borrowers made up their accounts readily. Commercial paper sells at 7@9 for best, and 10@15 ₱ cent. for second grades. Long engagements are not in favor, and more attention is paid to safety than high interest.

AT THE EVANS

GIFT STORE.

THE NEW YORK PRESS.

Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals Upon the Most Important Topics of the Hour.

COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR EVENING TELEGRAPH.

The National Finances.

From the Tribune.

Among the chief impediments to a prompt resumption of specie payments, we accord a high rank to the large amount of Government obligations falling due within the next few years. To be sure, these are at the same time *incitements* to resumption; since, if we shall not have resumed when they fall due respectively, it will probably cost $1¼ in currency to renew each $1 of them. Let us look these responsibilities in the face.

They consist, according to Secretary McCulloch's late expose, of the following:—

6 per cent. bonds (old) due in '67 and '68..	$18,323,592
4, 5, and 6 per cent. Temporary loan.....	97,257,194
Certificates of Indebtedness.....	60,667,000
1 and 2 year 5 per cent. notes.....	8,556,900
3-year Compound Interest notes.....	180,012,141
3-year 7·30 notes.....	830,000,000
Greenbacks and fractional currency.....	452,221,390
Total.....	$1,647,028,217

Be it always borne in mind that the Treasury is not seeking further loans, but only the conversion of its pressing or imminent indebtedness into bonds payable at a future day. And, to effect this conversion, it has only to offer to the great mass of its short-time creditors a security worth a fraction more in the market than that which it seeks to redeem.

Now we believe a six per cent. untaxed bond, having thirty years to run, would call in two-thirds of all the above mass of indebtedness within the next three months—that is, we believe the holders of more than one billion of the demand or short-time obligations catalogued above would make haste to exchange them for thirty-year sixes, especially if the Secretary gave notice, in proposing the conversion, that he reserved the right to reduce the time to twenty-five, to twenty, and even to ten years, as to all proffers which should not have been received at the time of so modifying his proffer. We are confident that greenbacks, Seven-thirties, Compound Interest Notes, Certificates of Indebtedness, and temporary loan, would each and all be hurried to his office by the million for conversion into the better (more valuable) security he thus proffered in exchange, until every obstacle on the part of the Treasury to an instant resumption should have been overcome.

Again we pray Congress to mature and pass the funding bill, and not attempt to tie the Secretary's hands in so doing. Give him a large discretion, and hold him responsible for the use of it. The inflationists will seek to fetter him by restrictive provisions, and then exult over the inability to convert, as though it were not of their own contriving. Let the Secretary have fair scope!

Our Army in Time of Peace—Senator Wilson's Bill.

From the Times.

The object of the maintenance of large standing armies by the governments of Europe is to protect monarchs against each other's ambitions and against their own subjects. In this fortunate country, the Government is neither in peril from neighboring powers nor from its own citizens. We have had one civil war, it is true, in which a large army was required; but that war was altogether exceptional in its origin and nature. The existence of a standing army would not have prevented it, and it cannot be proposed to guard against future revolutions by the maintenance of a great, permanent military force. Not to speak of its antagonism to the theory of our Government, and the genius of our institutions and people, it would be utterly frivolous in itself.

We require a limited military organization in the United States for but two purposes—the first, to form an organized nucleus or trained and skilled body for the forces of the nation to rally around it, in any case, the aggressions of any foreign power should compel us to go to war; and the second, to restrain the savages who exist upon our frontiers and the plains of the West. As for what is called the maintenance of public order, that is attended to by the public itself. It is true it is not impossible that the Government may have to give some attention to this for a time in the Southern States. There may arise difficulties between the two races there. But even these would only be local, and would, in any event, require but a small military force from the general Government. Besides, it would be preposterous to maintain a large standing army in the South out of fear of such a contingency.

As part of our permanent system of defense against aggression, troops are required for the garrisoning of forts and guarding of harbors upon our immense frontier—along the Atlantic coast, from Passamaquoddy Bay to Key West—along the Gulf coast, from Fort Taylor to Brownsville—along the Pacific seaboard—along the Rio Grande and the Canadian line—along the Lakes and our northernmost line. Yet, after all, no great number of men is required for this great work. An artillery company and a few infantry soldiers are all that is necessary in most instances; and the small size of our army before the war attests how small a force is really requisite for frontier defense.

In the Indian service, we believe our difficulties will be the less the fewer soldiers we have for it—although it does not follow that to have no soldiers is to have no difficulties. But our experience has proved that Indian troubles (so-called) are most frequent while or where we have the largest bodies of troops posted in their midst.

Laying aside for the moment constitutional and economical considerations altogether, we are opposed to the retention of a large army. The Government itself, and our leading military men are opposed to it. Nothing gave more satisfaction to the country, nothing tended more to increase popular confidence in General Grant, than the promptitude with which he set about the reduction of the army upon the close of the war. And when the Secretary of War, in his recent report, proposed the reduction of our military establishment to fifty thousand men, at an annual expense of less than thirty-four millions of dollars, it was generally agreed that the force was ample for all purposes in a period of peace.

As Chairman of the Military Committee of the Senate, Mr. Wilson has introduced a bill for the establishment of our army on a peace basis. It provides that the military force of the United States shall hereafter consist of seven regiments of artillery, ten regiments of cavalry, sixty regiments of infantry, and such other forces as shall be provided for by this act—which latter clause has no great practical scope. The infantry regiments are to consist of ten companies, each company of forty-eight privates, with power to increase the latter to eighty-two, at the discretion of the President whenever the exigencies of the service require such increase. We need not here enter into the other details of the bill as it has been drawn up; but we believe that in the main they are approved by the highest military authorities.

By this bill our infantry force, officers and men, will amount to nearly fifty thousand in number, and with the artillery and cavalry, we shall have an army of something like seventy-five thousand.

We suppose that the estimate of fifty thousand made by the Secretary of War included not alone the infantry, but all arms of the service, and all the forces that are included under the term "military establishment." If so, we at once pronounce, and the country will at once pronounce in favor of Secretary Stanton's army as against that of Senator Wilson. A force of fifty thousand men we believe to be abundant and superabundant. The smaller number is all-sufficient for all temporary purposes, so far as can be seen; and the smaller number, if the regiments are properly organized, furnishes just as good a military nucleus for the nation in the event of foreign war as the larger. In an economical point of view—and this is a point of view which the people will not cease to regard—the difference is not a slight one. It is a difference of tens of millions of dollars in our annual taxation; and the greater burden, though it can be borne, is one which nobody is willing to bear.

We trust that Mr. Wilson's bill will be fully discussed and examined in both Houses of Congress. And we trust it will not be established into law until its estimates approach those of the Secretary of War.

Curiosities of Congress—The True Position of Journalists.

From the Herald.

During the proceedings of the House of Representatives on Tuesday a very curious incident occurred. Mr. Washburne, of Illinois, read an extract from a Massachusetts paper, edited by Mr. Baldwin, a member of the House, which charged that a railroad bill that had recently been passed was designed to relieve the Illinois Central Railroad from its obligation to carry the mails and troops of the United States free of charge. As the bill passed by the House provides that any railroad shall perform Government service and receive compensation therefor, it certainly has the effect of relieving the Illinois Central and all other roads that entered into similar agreements in regard to Government transportation in return for donations of public lands, although those who passed it may have had no such intention.

Mr. Washburne having engineered the bill through the House, naturally felt aggrieved by Mr. Baldwin's charge, and hence his speech and the debate which followed. But, as the debate proceeded, the fact was developed that the bill had been passed under the previous question, and that but few of the members who had voted for it knew anything about its provisions. When Mr. Baldwin was asked why he did not state his objections on the floor of the House, instead of writing them in a letter to his paper, he replied that he "had sought to obtain the floor to make a statement, but it was impossible to do so." Having thus exposed their own ignorance, the folly of hasty legislation, and the nuisance of the gag-law of the previous question, the members of the House concluded to send to the Senate for their bill, and to make it the subject of some intelligent consideration.

Whether or not they will again pass it is their own affair; but we at least hope that they will endeavor to understand what they are voting upon next time. It is all very well to strike a blow at the Camden and Amboy monopoly, but it is not necessary to build up other monopolies by the same means. The Illinois Central has contracted to carry Government mails and troops free of charge in consideration of certain donations of land, and the land has been given to the company. It seems very singular that there is nobody in Congress wise enough to draw a bill that will enable the Government to use other roads for a fair compensation without releasing the Illinois Central from its contract obligations.

But there is another equally curious phase of this Congressional incident. Here we find Mr. Baldwin, of Massachusetts, appearing before the House in the dual capacity of editor and member of Congress. He is called to account as a member for what he said in his paper. Several other gentlemen are in the same position, and are equally liable to find themselves in the same difficulty. In our opinion the duties of an editor and a Congressman are totally incompatible. No man has a right to assume to discharge them at the same time. If he devotes himself to the public service and becomes a good legislator he will neglect his duties as a journalist; and if he gives the necessary time and attention to the conduct of his paper he will be of very little use as a legislator. In the past period of American journalism people were accustomed to take the editor's chair as a step to some political office.

They had no idea of the importance and responsibilities of the profession, and employed it as a temporary tool to aid their political advancement. If by serving a party or by opposing it they could write themselves into an office they were perfectly content. But since the establishment of the *Herald* journalism has become a regular business, a recognized profession. It now furnishes its own rewards, and there are none higher for which any man can aspire. It supplies wealth enough to gratify those who desire to make money, and honors enough to satisfy the largest ambition. Instead of serving politicians and parties it now manufactures them. It can place a President in the White House, or condemn a Presidential aspirant to obscurity. At its word parties rise or fall. Next to the people, whom it represents, it is the greatest and the grandest power in this free country. No journalist who properly appreciates his profession would barter its advantages and its influence for the highest office in the land. Those who attempt to make it a mere tender to Congress try to degrade it, but only injure themselves. No editor can go into Congress as a member, and maintain that independence of opinion as a journalist which is the indispensable requisite of his success. In Congress he is bound by party ties, whereas he should be above all parties. His paper can no longer criticize Congressional action, or if it does he is at once called upon to explain and apologize. His double position may give him a certain apparent advantage, as in the case of Mr. Baldwin—for he may be able to say in his paper what he is not permitted to say in Congress—but this advantage is, after all, only apparent, and is accompanied with many disabilities.

The result is that we often find a paper holding one view, while its acknowledged editor in his seat in Congress professes to entertain precisely contradictory opinions. A recent instance of this remarkable antagonism is still fresh in the minds of the public. It is impossible to speak with freedom when the orator is cooked with journalistic precedents and committals; and it is equally impossible to write with freedom when the pen is clogged with parliamentary laws and partisan obligations. For these reasons we believe that Mr. Baldwin and the other Congressional journalists are guilty of a grave error in being in the House at all, and we should not be surprised if, before the close of the session, their dual position should involve them in even more delicate dilemmas than that exposed by the railroad debate.

Canada—Reciprocity.

From the World.

The *Times*, in attacking the Democratic journals and the *World* on the subject of "Reciprocity," only practises an old trick. To abuse opponents and misrepresent the testimony of witnesses is the usual ruse of practised advocates when they cannot depend upon their own case. Thus they create false issues. The whole sphere of imagination is open to their choice, and they choose those charges which are most likely to prejudice the minds of their readers. The course is more available in the newspapers than in legal trials; for in open court a jury hears both sides, but a newspaper is too often read only by those who are already predetermined to agree with its opinions.

No journals or statesmen have from time to time labored more faithfully than those of the Democratic party to expose the defects and injustice existing under the present treaty with the Provinces. The Democratic newspapers were by no means single-handed. The first publication which received much attention from the public was the work of a Democrat, the Hon. Israel T. Hatch, of Buffalo; and so far as the objections urged against the present conditions of our trade with the Provinces have any real weight, they are merely echoes of his able pamphlet. Opposition to the treaty as it is has not, as the *Times* craftily and for party purposes, asserts, been reluctantly wrung from the Democratic party. It has characterized the Democratic press of the country from the time when proper occasion for it first arose. Nor should the *Times* need to be reminded that, both in Congress and in the Legislature of this State, the vote of the Democratic members was against the continuance of the present treaty. They acted in unison with the journals of their party. And yet the *Times* fills a large space in its columns with assertions and inuendoes that they support the treaty.

The charge of the *Times*, that certain journals have not considered the treaty from the standpoint of American interests, is so vaguely urged that it would be affectation in us to consider it as having any application to ourselves. Our readers know very well that nothing to justify such a charge has ever appeared in our columns. But we have never ceased to show that the interests of the United States and of the Provinces were not in reality so diverse as to superficial observers they appear to be, and we have endeavored to demonstrate this unity of real interest by truthful and impartial statements of facts derived from the authentic sources of the Treasury Department, and by other considerations. It is not our fault if those who wish to make political capital by opposing us do not understand them.

The *Times* rings changes on the word "reciprocity," using it sometimes to denote the present system, which we condemn, and is called by that name; and at other times meaning a full and perfect system of actual reciprocity. By confounding the two significations, and because we are in favor of the reality, it heaps abuse and misrepresentation upon us for the defects we were among the first, and are yet among the most persevering, to point out in the existing system. We have always believed the present treaty should be terminated. But the relative position of the United States and the provinces—countries separated at most by lakes and rivers, which, however magnificent in themselves, are weak and insufficient as national and commercial barriers, and indeed tend in many respects rather to unite than to separate the two countries, already bound together by bands of iron, which run over bridges crossing from shore to shore, or over those invisible lines which for thousands of miles are the only boundaries—require, for mutual interests, a commercial and political system differing from that which prevails between us and the people on the other sides of the oceans.

We have never before known the leaders of the commercial policy of the Republican party speak with approbation of "a new compact with the Provinces," or assert, "Nobody doubts that genuine reciprocity is a good thing." If the *Times* has weighed well its words in using these expressions, there is no essential difference between our aims. We differ only as to the best method of attaining them. The traveller did not yield so readily to the cutting north wind as to more genial arguments. We would neither, professing fear of a disease which has no existence in the Provinces, prevent the importation of articles which the United States have agreed to admit free of duty, nor add to charges which are without substantial foundation and have no weight.

In the main point our contemporary fully agrees with us; and this being the case, we have no inclination to burden the public mind by pursuing side-issues or irrelevant questions, artfully elaborated through thickets of crafty sophistry. "Our most distinguished statesmen," says the *Times*, and in this respect it speaks correctly, "have long ago pronounced in favor of a genuine reciprocity; and a reference to our columns will afford sufficient evidence that we, with them, are "advocates of a continental commercial policy." We have heretofore given some of our reasons for believing that nothing less than such a policy will fulfil the requirements of the case, and either satisfy our people or adequately develop the resources and consult the interests of the Provincials; and we hope to hear from the *Times*, at greater length, its own reasons in favor of such an arrangement.

INSTRUCTION.

THE QUAKER CITY BUSINESS COLLEGE

N. E. CORNER TENTH AND CHESNUT STREETS

This Institution ranks superior to any Commercial School in the United States being a regularly INCORPORATED COLLEGE, and the only one of the kind authorized by law to confer DEGREES OF MERIT. DIPLOMAS are awarded to graduates under the Corporate Seal, and are intended to be the very highest recommendation to positions of honor and profit in the commercial world.

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TELEGRAPHING.

The arrangements for Telegraphing are far in advance of anything of the kind ever offered to the public. A regular Telegraph Line is connected with the Institution, with twenty branch offices in various parts of the city, where public business is transacted, and in which the students of this institution are permitted to practice. No regular office practice can be had in any other school or instruction in the country, without which no one can obtain a position as a practical operator. Young men are cautioned against the deceptive representations of those who, without any such facilities, pretend to teach Telegraphing.

LOCATION AND ACCOMMODATIONS.

The Institution is located in the most central part of the city, and its accommodations for extent, elegance, and convenience are unsurpassed. All the rooms have been fitted up in the very best style with Business Offices or Counting Houses, Telegraph Offices, Stationery Store, and a regular Bank of Deposit and Issue, supplied with finely engraved lithographic notes, used as a circulating medium in the Department of Actual Business.

THE ACTUAL BUSINESS COURSE.

The course of instruction in the Department of Actual Business is new and original, having no reference to any similar, or pretended similar, course pursued elsewhere. It has been arranged exclusively for this Institution upon a MODEL PLAN, and presents a complete illustration, by practical examples, of all the forms and minutiæ required in practice in every department of trade, and giving the student, in the briefest time, precisely that knowledge which every man, no matter what his occupation is to be, must possess in order to manage his own or others' affairs with skill and credit.

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The reputation which the institution has ever maintained is due to constant efforts to keep up the very highest standard of instruction in every department. Amid competition and numerous claims pressed upon public attention, this should receive the greatest consideration. The best teachers only are employed here, and never since its organization has it been upon so good a foundation in this respect as at present.

PATRONAGE.

The institution is now enjoying the largest patronage ever bestowed upon any Commercial School in the state. More students are now entering than at any former period since its establishment.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Mr. Samuel D. Delp, late of Bryant & Stratton's has recently been engaged as teacher of Book-keeping, etc., increasing the already efficient corps of instructors.

TEXT-BOOK.

A practical work on Book-keeping free from the crude and impracticable notions of mere schoolmasters who have had no experience in business, is very much needed. The proprietor has one in progress, designed especially to supply his own wants. The introduction is now in press, sixty pages of plates being already finished, which will be published in pamphlet form for immediate use till the whole is completed.

PERPETUAL ALMANAC AND TIME TABLE.—The most elaborate thing of the kind ever devised, for sale, price 25.

TO YOUNG MEN WHO DESIRE THE VERY BEST FACILITIES FOR A PRACTICAL EDUCATION FOR BUSINESS. We guarantee a course of instruction nowhere else equalled, while the reputation and standing of the institution among business men make its endorsement the best passport to success and advancement. All contemplating entering any Commercial College are invited to send for an ILLUSTRATED CIRCULAR AND CATALOGUE, containing complete interior views of the College, and full particulars of the course of instruction, terms, etc.

L. FAIRBANKS, A. M., PRESIDENT.

T. C. SEARCH, Special Teacher and Superintendent of Office Business. 11 16thstu5p2m

SCHOOL FOR YOUNG MEN AND BOYS, SPRING GARDEN INSTITUTE.—Terms $15 per Session, of five months.
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PROPRIETOR,
Conducted on the European plan. 11 25 3m

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WATCHES AND JEWELRY REPAIRED.
802 Chestnut St., Phila.

Has always on hand a beautiful assortment of Diamond Finger Rings, Ear Rings, Breastpins, Studs, and Diamond Sets, all of which will be sold at less than usual prices.

Diamonds mounted to order in the latest styles, and most substantial manner.

Watches, Jewelry, and Silver Ware

In great variety.

Plain Rings, a large assortment always on hand. Engagement and Wedding Rings in case or made to order.

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Watches repaired in the best manner, and guaranteed.

P. S.—Diamonds and all Precious Stones, as also Old Gold and Silver, bought for cash or taken in exchange. 12 20

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Chronometer,
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No. 244 S. FRONT STREET,

Have constantly on hand a complete assortment of Clocks, etc., for Railroads, Banks, and Counting Rooms, which they offer at reasonable rates.

N. B. Particular attention paid to the repairing of fine Watches and Clocks. 1 5 1m*

CHOICE HOLIDAY GOODS.

Large and handsome assortment of
GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES
DIAMONDS, JEWELRY,
SILVER AND PLATED WARE
CLOCKS, BRONZES, ETC.
CLARK & BIDDLE,
Successors to Thomas C. Garrett,
5 22 1yrp No. 712 CHESNUT STREET.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.
MUSICAL BOXES.

A full assortment of above goods constantly on hand at moderate prices—the Musical Boxes playing from 2 to 10 beautiful Airs.
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11 11smth1yrp Below Fourth.

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AND
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RICH JEWELRY.
JOHN BRENNAN,
DEALER IN
DIAMONDS, FINE WATCHES, JEWELRY,
Etc. Etc. Etc.
9 20 1y No. 13 S. EIGHTH STREET, Philada.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Estate of CHRISTIAN LAFFERTY, deceased.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of JAMES M. LAFFERTY and GEORGE LAFFERTY, Executors of CHRISTIAN LAFFERTY, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested for the purposes of his appointment, on WEDNESDAY, January 17, 1866, at 4 o'clock P. M., at the office of A. S. Leechworth, Esq., No. 131 S. FIFTH Street, in the city of Philadelphia.

1 4 thstu5t* JOHN SHALLCROSS, Auditor.

ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO.,
N. E. Cor. of FOURTH and RACE Streets,
PHILADELPHIA,
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS
Importers and Dealers in Foreign and Domestic
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MANUFACTURER OF ALL KINDS OF
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ENTRANCE ON WHEELER'S COURT.
ORNAMENTS, MONOGRAMS, LETTERS, CRESTS ROSETTES, ETC.,
Of any Special Design, made to order at the shortest notice, and at REASONABLE PRICES. 1 3thstu1m*

S. SILBERMAN & CO., IMPORTERS OF FANCY GOODS,
No. 13 S. FOURTH Street,
PHILADELPHIA
Portemonnaies, Pocket Books, Purses, Travelling Bags, Satchels, Dressing Cases, Ladies' Companions, Writing Desks, Portfolios, Work Boxes, Jewel Boxes, Photograph Albums, Opera Glasses, Field Glasses, Spectacles, Card Cases, China and Gilt Ornaments, Pocket Cutlery, Razors, Combs, Brushes, Perfumery, Soaps, Fans, Hair Nets, Hair Ornaments, Steel Jewelry, Jet Goods, Cornelian Goods, Bracelets, Neck aces, Belt Clasps, Studs, Sleeve Buttons, Scarf Pins, Scarf Rings, Silk Watch Guards, Leather Guards, Steel and Plated Chains, Watch Keys, Shawl Pins, Violin Strings, Beads of all kinds, Dolls, Rubber Balls, Dominoes, Dice, Chessmen, Chess Boards, Backgammon Boards, Playing Cards, Pocket Flasks, Drinking Cups, Tobacco Pipes, Tobacco Boxes, Tobacco Pouches, Match Boxes, Pipe Stems, Cigar Tubes, Cigar Cases. 3 15 1y

GEORGE PLOWMAN,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER,
No. 232 CARTER STREET
And No. 141 DOCK STREET.
Machine Work and Millwrighting promptly attended to. 9 14m

DEAFNESS, BLINDNESS, AND CATARRH.—J. ISAACS, M. D., Professor of the Eye and Ear treats all diseases appertaining to the above members with the utmost success. Testimonials from the most reliable sources in the city can be seen at his office, No. 519 PINE Street. The Medical Faculty are invited to accompany their patients, as he has no secrets in his practice. 1 9 3

LADIES' FANCY FURS.

LADIES' FANCY FURS.
JOHN FAREIRA,
No. 718 ARCH STREET,
ABOVE SEVENTH STREET
At his old-established store,
IMPORTER, MANUFACTURER, AND DEALER IN
FANCY FURS
FOR
LADIES AND CHILDREN.

My assortment of Fancy Furs for Ladies and Children is now complete, embracing every variety that will be worn during the coming season.

Remember the name and number.

JOHN FAREIRA,
No. 718 ARCH STREET, above Seventh.

I have no partner or connection with any other store in this city. 10 2 4m5p

JOHN A. STAMBACH,
IMPORTER AND MANUFACTURER OF
LADIES' FANCY FURS,
No. 826 ARCH Street, Below Ninth,
Has now open a splendid variety of
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S FANCY FURS
Of every description, latest and most approved styles. [10 18 3m
Every article warrante as represented.

SHIPPING.

FOR NEW ORLEANS AND SAVANNAH DIRECT.
FIRST CABIN PASSAGE TO NEW ORLEANS
FORTY DOLLARS $40.
THE NEW STEAMSHIP MATANZAS,
WILLIAM LIESEGANG, Commander,
Will sail from NEW YORK, SATURDAY, January 13, carrying passengers at above low rates.
The well-known and popular steamship MISSOURI, JAMES SHERMAN, Commander, will follow January 20.
FOR SAVANNAH DIRECT—Weekly Line.
The splendid new steamship SAN SALVADOR, Captain Atkins, will sail Saturday, January 13, and be succeeded by the SAN JACINTO, Captain Loveland, Saturday, January 20.
For Tickets apply to
H. L. LEAF,
No. 320 CHESNUT STREET.
GARRISON & ALLEN No. 5 Bowling Green, New York. 1 1

HIGHLY IMPORTANT NOTICE.
THE SEABOARD AND ROANOKE RAILROAD OPEN.
CHANGE OF HOUR.
On and after Monday next (8th of January) the steamers of the OLD BAY LINE will leave BALTIMORE for FORTRESS MONROE and NORFOLK at 5½ o'clock P. M.
We now offer to the public, by this route, unsurpassed accommodations, in having two such steamers as the THOMAS KELSEY and ADELAIDE.
Passengers leaving Baltimore at 5½ o'clock P. M. will arrive at Norfolk in time to connect with the James River steamers for CITY POINT and RICHMOND.
The Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad being now open, this is the only line by which connections can be made with it at Portsmouth for Suffolk, Blackwater, Edenton, Plymouth, Weldon, Raleigh, Goldsboro, Newbern, Wilmington, and all points on the great Southern route.
Passengers going to any point south of Norfolk will find this to be the most *expeditious* and the *cheapest* route.

Fare from Philadelphia to Fortress Monroe.....	$7 75	
" " Norfolk.....	7 75	
" " City Point.....	10 25	
" " Richmond.....	10 25	

Through tickets from Baltimore to Weldon, N. C., $12 only.
Through Tickets can be obtained at all the depots of the principal Northern, Eastern, and Western cities, and Washington City, D. C.
Be particular to procure tickets by the old-established BAY LINE!
State Rooms and Meals extra.
The State Room accommodations are unsurpassed and the table well supplied.
Passengers taking the 8 A. M. train from New York have ample time to dine in Baltimore.
Passengers leaving Philadelphia at 9·15 or 11·30 A. M. will connect with this line at Baltimore.
Passengers leaving Washington at 1 15 P. M. will connect with this line at Baltimore.
Passengers and their baggage transported free between railroad depots and steamers.
M. N. FAILS, President.
R. D. JAMAR, General Passenger Agent, Phila.

HAMILL'S PASSAGE OFFICE FOR LIVERPOOL AND CORK DIRECT.
The first-class full-powered Clyde built iron screw Steamships of this Line regularly
EVERY WEDNESDAY THROUGHOUT THE YEAR
FIRST CABIN (through from Philadelphia)..... $90 00
STEERAGE do do do..... $35 00
PAYABLE IN PAPER MONEY,
FOR
LONDONDERRY, BELFAST, DUBLIN, GLASGOW OR LIVERPOOL.
CABIN (according to location)..... $80, $80, and $70
STEERAGE..... $30 00
All payable in paper money, and booked through free from Philadelphia to any of the above ports.
Parties about visiting the old country will find it to their advantage to call on the undersigned, before engaging elsewhere, as they can secure choice berths, save their railroad expenses to New York.
For passage, apply to W. A. HAMILL,
No. 217 WALNUT Street, up stairs.
Drafts issued for any amount payable in any part of England, Ireland, Scotland, and Wales, or on the Continent. 6 21

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—Calling at QUEENSTOWN. The Inman Line, sailing SEMI WEEKLY, carrying the U. S. Mail.
CITY OF LONDON, Saturday, January 13
KANGAROO, Wednesday, January 17.
CITY OF BALTIMORE, Saturday, January 20.
At noon, from Pier 44 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE.

First Cabin.....	$80 00
Steerage.....	$30 00
First Cabin to London.....	95 00
Steerage to London.....	34 00
First Cabin to Paris.....	105 00
Steerage to Paris.....	40 00

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., &c., at moderate rates.
Passage by the mail steamers, sailing every SATURDAY, payable in gold. Passage by the mid week steamers, payable in United States currency.
Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $30 gold, or its equivalent. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's Offices
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 111 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.

FOR NEW YORK.—DESPATCH and Swiftsure Lines, via Delaware and Raritan Canal. The steamers of these lines are leaving daily at 12 o'clock M., and 5 o'clock P. M., from third pier above Walnut street.
For freight which will be taken on accommodating terms, apply to WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO., No. 124 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
MUSICAL BOXES,
ACCORDEONS,
VIOLINS,
GUITARS,
BANJOS,
FLUTES,
FIFES,
DRUMS, ETC.,
At C. P. PLEASANT'S New Musical Instrument Store, 12 15 1m No. 929 (Nine Twenty-nine) CHESNUT St.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY,
INCORPORATED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF PENNSYLVANIA, 1835.
OFFICE S. E. CORNER THIRD AND WALNUT STREETS, PHILADELPHIA.
MARINE INSURANCE
ON VESSELS, CARGO, FREIGHT } To all parts of the w
INLAND INSURANCES
On Goods by River, Canal, Lake, and Land Co all parts of the Union.
FIRE INSURANCES
On Merchandise generally,
On Stores, Dwelling Houses, etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY
November 1, 1865.

$100 000	United States 5 per cent. loan, '71....	$95,000 00
120 000	" 6 " " '81....	124 100 00
200 000	" 7 3-10 per cent. loan, Treasury Notes.....	194 375 00
100 000	State of Pennsylvania Five Per Cent. Loan.....	99 565
54,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan.....	53,250
125,000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan.....	112,812 50
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds.....	20,000 00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad Second Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds.....	23,750 00
25 000	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds.....	23,750 00
15,000	300 Shares Stock Germantown Gas Company, principal and interest guaranteed by the City of Philadelphia.....	13,537 50
7,150	143 Shares Stock Pennsylvania Railroad Company.....	8,580 0
5,000	100 Shares Stock North Pennsylvania Railroad Company.....	3,250 00
40,000	Deposit with United States Government, subject to ten days' call.....	40,000 00
30,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan.....	18,900 00
170 700	Loans on Bonds and Mortgage, first liens on City Property.....	170 700 00
$1,036,850	Par. Market value.....	$996,568 00
	Real Estate.....	36,000 00
	Bills receivable for insurances made,	121,013 37
	Balances due at Agencies—Premiums on Marine Policies, Accrued Interest, and other debts due the Company.....	40,511 44
	Scrip and Stock of sundry Insurance and other Companies, $7,132. Estimated value.....	2,210 00
	Cash in Banks..... $55,956 89	
	Cash in Drawer..... 678 48	
		56,635 37
		$1,253,049 18

DIRECTORS.

Thomas C. Hand,	Samuel E. Stokes,
John C. Davis,	J. F. Penistan,
Edmund A. Souder,	Henry Sloan,
Theophilus Paulding,	William G. Boulton,
John R. Penrose,	Edward Darlington,
James Traquair,	B. Jones Brooks,
Henry C. Dallett, Jr.,	Edward Lafourcade,
James C. Hand,	Jacob P. Jones,
William C. Ludwig,	James B. McFarland,
Joseph H. Seal,	Joshua P. Eyre,
George C. Leiper,	Spencer McIlvain,
Hugh Craig,	J. B. Semple, Pittsburg,
Robert Burton,	A. B. Berger, Pittsburg,
John D. Taylor,	D. T. Morgan, Pittsburg.

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary. 12 13

NORTH AMERICAN TRANSIT INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 133 S. FOURTH Street
PHILADELPHIA.
Annual Policies issued against General Accidents descriptions at exceedingly low rates.
Insurance effected for one year, in any sum from $100 to $10,000, at a premium of only one-half per cent., securing the full amount insured in case of death, and a compensation each week equal to the whole premium paid.
Short time Tickets for 1, 2, 3, 5, 7, or 10 days, or 1, 3, or 6 months, at 10 cents a day, insuring in the sum of $3000 or giving $15 per week if disabled, to be had at the General Office, No. 133 S. FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, or at the various Railroad Ticket offices. Be sure to purchase the tickets of the North American Transit Insurance Company.
For circulars and further information apply at the General Office, or of any of the authorized Agents of the Company.
LEWIS L. HOUPT, President.
JAMES M. CONRAD, Treasurer.
HENRY C. BROWN, Secretary.
JOHN C. BULLITT, Solicitor.
DIRECTORS.
L. L. Houpt, late of Pennsylvania Railroad Company.
M. Baird, of M. W. Baldwin & Co.'s.
Samuel C. Palmer, Cashier of Commercial Bank.
Richard Wood, No. 309 Market street.
James M. Conrad, No. 623 Market street.
J. E. Kingsly, Continental Hotel.
H. G. Leisenring, Nos. 237 and 239 Dock street.
Samuel Work, of Work, McCouch & Co.
George Martin, No. 322 Chesnut street. 11 3 1y

THE PROVIDENT Life and Trust Co.,
OF PHILADELPHIA.
Incorporated by the State of Pennsylvania Third Month 22d, 1865, INSURES LIVES, ALLOWS INTEREST ON DEPOSITS, AND GRANTS ANNUITIES.
CAPITAL, $150,000.
DIRECTORS.

Samuel R. Shipley,	Richard Cadbury,
Jeremiah Hacker,	Henry Haines,
Joshua H. Morris,	T. Wistar Brown,
Richard Wood,	William C. Longstreth,
Charles F. Coffin.	

SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY, President.
ROWLAND PARRY, Actuary.
OFFICE, [7 28 1y
No. 111 S. FOURTH Street.

1829. CHARTER PERPETUAL.
FRANKLIN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF PHILADELPHIA
ASSETS ON JANUARY 1, 1865. $2,501,297 04.

CAPITAL.....	$400,000
ACCRUED SURPLUS.....	997,899
PREMIUMS.....	1,103,428
Unsettled Claims, $12,145.	Income for 1865, $301,000

LOSSES PAID SINCE 1829, OVER $5,000,000.
PERPETUAL AND TEMPORARY POLICIES ON LIBERAL TERMS.
DIRECTORS:

CHARLES N. BANCKER,	ISAAC LEA,
TOBIAS WAGNER,	EDWARD C. DALE,
SAMUEL GRANT,	GEORGE FALES,
JACOB R. SMITH,	ALFRED ITTLER,
GEORGE W. RICHARDS,	FRAS. W. LEWIS, M. D.
CHARLES N. BANCKER, President.	
EDWARD C. DALE, Vice-President.	
JAMES W. McALLISTER, Secretary pro tem.	[3 25 12

PHŒNIX INSURANC

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[For Additional City Intelligence see Third P. ge.]

THE U. S. SANITARY COMMISSION.—As the labors of the United States Sanitary Commission are now drawing rapidly to a close, it will doubtless interest our readers to know what amount has been contributed by Philadelphia and its vicinity, to the support of that great national work, and also the amount of relief afforded by it in our city.

The following extracts from the Report just presented to the Executive Committee of the Philadelphia Associates gives a brief summary of its operations:

Supply Department.—Hospital Supplies, Delicacies, Clothing, etc., amounting in value to three hundred and six thousand and eighty-eight dollars and one cent, collected, unpacked, assorted, stamped, repacked and shipped.

Committee for the Relief of Soldiers' Families.—Eight hundred and thirty women, the wives and widows of soldiers, provided with work at a fair remuneration. Fifty-nine thousand seven hundred and twenty-three articles made, four hundred tons of coal distributed to needy families.

Special Relief Office.—Eleven thousand and fifty-five issues of Hospital supplies, clothing, etc., made to camps, barracks, General Hospitals, and individual soldiers, amounting in value to $102,559·29; transportation and subsistence given in 1449 cases at a cost of $3357·33; 1961 miscellaneous cases of relief attended to. Total number of cases, 14,465.

Sanitary Commission Lodge.—5843 persons admitted, 49,729 meals, and 16,383 nights' lodging furnished.

Hospital Directory.—Information obtained for relatives and friends of missing soldiers in thirty-one hundred and seventy-one cases. Advice and assistance given in seventy-two hundred and fifty cases.

Protective War Claim and Pension Agency.—Ten thousand seven hundred and ninety-eight claims for pensions, bounty, back pay, etc., received and placed on file. Of these, fifty-four hundred and eighty-eight have been granted. Eleven hundred and sixty-nine have been rejected or abandoned, and forty-one hundred and forty-one await adjustment. The cash value of settled claims, collected up to December 31, 1865, is nine hundred and three thousand five hundred and seventy-eight dollars and thirty-nine cents. Amount saved to claimants in fees to attorneys on cases filed, one hundred and thirty-five thousand seven hundred and eleven dollars and sixty-five cents.

The total amount in cash contributed to the Treasury of the Philadelphia Agency, including the proceeds of the Great Central Fair	1,186,545 14
The total amount in cash contributed to the Relief Committee of the Women's Pennsylvania Branch, is	29,744 00
Total amount of cash received by the Philadelphia Agency	1,216,289 14
Cash value of Hospital Supplies, Clothing, etc., received by the Philadelphia Agency	306,088 01
Cash value of four hundred tons of coal received by the Relief Committee of the Women's Pennsylvania Branch	3,000 00
Estimated value of volunteer labor, and railroad and other facilities rendered free of charge	40,000 00
Total contributions of all kinds to the Philadelphia agency	1,565,377 15

This amount has been distributed as follows:—

For the support of the work of the Sanitary Commission in Philadelphia and its vicinity, including cash remaining in the hands of the Treasurer of the Philadelphia agency	303,554 63
For the general work of the Sanitary Commission	1,261 822 52
	$1,565,377 15

HOME FOR AGED COLORED PEOPLE.—The annual meeting of the contributors to the Home for Aged Colored Females was held last evening in Sansom Street Hall, President Dilwyn Parrish in the chair.

The President, on taking the chair, made some appropriate remarks respecting the aim of the managers in establishing a home of this kind. The Home is located at No. 340 South Front street, but more ample accommodations will be provided, it is believed, through the present year, if a generous public will respond to the wants of the managers, and donate funds sufficient for the construction of such a building. At the conclusion of these remarks, the Secretary read the annual report, which showed that during the year twenty-three aged colored persons had been sheltered and cared for in the Home. The Treasurer's report was read, showing that the mortgage had been paid off, and that the Home was free from debt. The receipts of the year amounted to $5765·87, and the expenses to about $2760.

THE COST OF LIVING.—There is no change to be noticed in the prices this week, with the exception of a small advance in the poultry. Sales continue very dull. The quotations for to-day are as follows:—

Meats—roast beef, ₱ lb	22@26
" corned beef, ₱ lb	14@18
" rump steaks, ₱ lb	22@26
" sirloin steaks, ₱ lb	30@35
Mutton, fore quarter, ₱ lb	12@14
" hind " ₱ lb	18@20
" chops " ₱ lb	20@22
Pork, roasted and steaks, ₱ lb	15@20
" hams, whole, ₱ lb	24@28
" hams, sliced, ₱ ₱	32@36
" shoulders, ₱ lb	16@20
Veal, hind quarter, ₱ lb	20@25
" fore quarter, ₱ lb	12@15
" cutlets, ₱ lb	25@30
Flour and Meal—wheat, ₱ lb	6@ 8
" " rye, ₱ lb	5@ 6
" " bran, ₱ lb	6@ 7
" " Indian, ₱ lb	3½@ 4

THE CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL.—The annual meeting of the contributors to the Children's Hospital was held yesterday afternoon. The hospital has been in operation for ten years. During the past year, 69 patients have been admitted in the hospital building, and 4535 have been treated in the dispensary as out-door patients. The expenses for the year amounted to $4354, and the balance now on hand for the support of the hospital is $1014. The institution has heretofore been located at Camac's Cottage, but has just been removed to a house on Twenty-second street, above South. Next spring, however, the managers intend to erect a new building on a large lot which belongs to the institution, situated on the east side of Twenty-second street, above Locust. For this purpose they have a fund of $19,000, which is reserved exclusively for building purposes.

SPLENDID LONDON ILLUSTRATED NEWSPAPERS.—We have just received from Mr. A. Winch, No. 505 Chesnut street, the Christmas number of *London News*, containing twenty-six large plate engravings, with handsome colored supplement in oil, entitled the "Children in the Woods," from the original painting by Lucy, now on exhibition at the Royal Academy, London. Mr. Winch also sends us the latest numbers of the *Cornhill Magazine*, *All the Year Round*, *Once-a-Week*, *Cassell's Illustrated Paper*, and other periodicals.

Mr. John J. Kromer, No. 403 Chesnut street, also sends us the great Christmas double number of the *London Illustrated News*, with the beautiful pictorial supplement. The same gentleman favors us with the London *Society Magazine* since its initial number, in volumes handsomely bound in muslin.

METHODIST REVIVAL.—An interesting meeting was held last evening in the Spring Garden Methodist Episcopal Church, Twentieth and Spring Garden streets. During the evening remarks of an interesting character were made by the pastor, Rev. Alfred Cookman, Rev. William Butler, D. D., Missionary to India, and Rev. Bishop James. Quite a revival has been in progress in this church for several days, and many new members have been added to the church.

CHARGE OF LARCENY.—A young man had a hearing yesterday afternoon, to answer the charge of the larceny of $150, belonging to Mr. Hudson, of Sussex county, Delaware. Mr. Hudson testified that the accused lived with him, and that he took a trunk containing the money on the 14th of December, and after abstracting the money burned the trunk. He was held in $1200 bail for a further hearing.

LEAGUE ISLAND NAVY YARD.—The Secretary of the Navy earnestly recommended that the Philadelphia Navy Yard should be sold, and a new one established at League Island, which, after full examination, was found to be the best site in the country for a depot of iron-clad vessels. It possesses every desirable qualification—deep fresh water, security from attack, accessibility to the sea, proximity to workshops where repairs can readily be made, and to the greatest coal and iron district in the United States. The attention of Congress was called to the recommendation of the Secretary by a resolution offered by Hon. William D. Kelley, and all our city members are warmly supporting this important measure.

A PRETTY SHARP SWINDLE.—On Thursday a colored man, with a wagon, called at the mansion of one of our wealthy citizens, in the neighborhood of Thirty-ninth and Walnut streets, and stated that a cask of wine had just arrived from Europe, and that it was on the wharf, leaking badly. He had been sent to procure all the demijohns in the house to put the wine in. Those having charge supposed it was all right, as the owner of the mansion is in Europe, and loaded the wagon with the articles desired. Inquiry was made afterwards, when it was found the whole affair was a hoax.

BOTH COMPANIES TO BE SUSPENDED.—The Committee on Fire and Trust held a meeting last evening to examine witnesses in reference to the recent difficulty between the Fairmount and Good Will Engine Companies. A number of witnesses were examined, and upon the testimony heard the Committee agreed to recommend to Councils the suspension of both Companies for one month.

THE STEAMSHIP PROJECT.—At a meeting of the Committee on the subject of establishing a steamship line between Philadelphia and our Southern ports, held yesterday afternoon, it was announced that subscriptions had been received, in addition to those previously reported, to the amount of $40,000, and that the aggregate of the collection is still less than $500,000.

NARROW ESCAPE.—A gentleman named Whartenby, was thrown from his carriage, near Hutchinson and Jefferson streets, yesterday noon and slightly injured. The accident was occasioned by the axle breaking and the carriage upsetting. Mr. Whartenby's wife and child were in the carriage with him, but escaped injury.

COLLISION OF CARS.—Yesterday afternoon a train of coal cars, hauled by mules, came in contact with a passenger car at Ninth and Willow streets, knocking the passenger car from the track and breaking the tongue. The driver of the train kept on, as if nothing had occurred.

FUNERAL OF COLONEL GOSLINE.—The remains of Colonel John M. Gosline, of the 95th Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, having been recovered and taken to Bristol, his funeral will take place on Tuesday afternoon next.

GOVERNMENT SALE OF BRICKS.—Ten thousand bricks will be disposed of on account of the United States, at 11 oclock this morning, at the provost barracks, Fifth and Buttonwood streets.

AMUSEMENTS.

RISLEY'S CONTINENTAL NEWS EXCHANGE.
Choice Seats to all places of Amusement may be had up to 6% o'clock any evening. 1 31 lv

CHOICE SEATS AND ADMISSIONS.—Tickets can be had at the
"PROGRAMME OFFICE,
No. 431 CHESNUT Street, opposite the Post Office, for the Chesnut, Arch, Walnut, and Academy of Music, up to 6 o'clock, every evening. 1 1 tf

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
LEONARD GROVER.....DIRECTOR
THIS, SATURDAY, January 13,
LAST DAY OF THE SEASON,
THIS (Saturday) AFTERNOON,
COMMENCING AT TWO O'CLOCK.
DOORS OPEN AT ONE O'CLOCK.
GRAND FAREWELL MATINEE,
by the
GRAND GERMAN OPERA COMPANY.
(See Extra Announcement elsewhere in this journal.)
THIS (Saturday) NIGHT,
last night most positively of the season of
GRAND ITALIAN OPERA NIGHT.
Donizetti's delightful Opera
LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR.
Lucia.....Signora Ambrichetta Bosisio
Edgardo.....Signor Mazzoleni
Ashton.....Signor Belimi
Raymond.....Signor Barilli
Arturo.....Herr Reichart
This favorite romantic opera has received, with the above cast, the utmost commendation, and has everywhere ranked as among the very first representations in the remarkably strong reputation of this Company.
Admission, $1 50. Reserved seats, 50 cents extra.
Monday, January 15 the GRAND ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY commences its season at the BOSTON ACADEMY OF MUSIC conjointly with the season in the same city of Matinees and Oratorios by the Grand German Opera Company, under the direction of Leonard Grover.
Attention is directed to the commencing of the Overture to-night a quarter before 8 o'clock.

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—CHESNUT Street, above Twelfth.
LEONARD GROVER & WILLIAM E. SINN, Lessees and Managers.
THIS (Saturday) EVENING,
LAST NIGHT
LAST NIGHT
LAST NIGHT
LAST NIGHT
OF THE
GRAND LEGENDARY DRAMA OF
THE PHANTOM,
THE PHANTOM,
THE PHANTOM,
THE PHANTOM,
THE PHANTOM,
CONTINUED SUCCESS
of the grand Spectacular Burlesque,
THE SLEEPING BEAUTY,
THE SLEEPING BEAUTY,
THE SLEEPING BEAUTY,
THE SLEEPING BEAUTY,
THE SLEEPING BEAUTY,
with its gorgeous and magnificent
TRANSFORMATION SCENE,
its Beautiful Scenery, Costly Properties, Original Music, Mechanical Effects, Grand Ballet and
POWERFUL CAST,
including Miss Josie Orton as the Sleeping Beauty, and others of our
STAR COMPANY,
and Boucicault's Grand Sensational Legendary Drama,
THE PHANTOM.
In which Miss Josie Orton, Mr. Frank Mordaunt, Mr. Walter Lennox, Miss Annie Ward, W. C. Lewis, J. T. Ward, F. Foster, will appear.
The evening's performance will commence with
THE PHANTOM.
In active preparation, the Nautical Drama,
THE RED ROVER.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—N. E. corner NINTH and WALNUT Streets. Begins 7¾.
GREAT SATURDAY NIGHT BILL.
MRS JOHN WOOD.
the brilliant Vocalist and Comic Actress, as
LADY GAY SPANKER.
THE QUEEN OF COMEDY AND SONG,
will give her celebrated imitations of well-known
OPERATIC ARTISTS.
THIS (Saturday) EVENING, January 13,
LONDON ASSURANCE.
Lady Gay Spanker.....Mrs. JOHN WOOD
Charles Courtley.....Mr. Barton Hill
To conclude with the Musical Burletta of
JENNY LIND.
Miss Jenny Leatherlungs.....Mrs. JOHN WOOD
The management takes great pleasure in announcing
MRS. JOHN WOOD
has consented to extend her brilliant engagement for
SIX NIGHTS MORE.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S NEW ARCH STREET THEATRE.
GREAT SATURDAY NIGHT BILL.
A new Comedy and Sterling Drama.
MRS JOHN DREW.
THIS (Saturday) EVENING January 13,
THE NEEDFUL.
Kate Harley.....Mrs. JOHN DREW
Anna Meek.....Miss F. Price
Captain Feargus Daly.....McKee Rankin
Abraham Store.....Mr. F. Vackay
Mr. Meek.....Stuart Robson
Ensign Mellaughty.....Owen Marlowe
To conclude with
ROBERT EMMETT;
Or, The Penian of '98
On Monday, with New Scenery, Machinery, etc.
FORTUNIO
AND HIS SEVEN GIFTED SERVANTS.
Seats secured six days in advance.

NEW AMERICAN THEATRE—GRAND NATIONAL CIRCUS.—WALNUT Street, above Eighth.
EVERY EVENING,
AND ON WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AFTERNOONS.
STAR EQUESTRIAN TROUPE.
Last week of the successful Comic Pantomime,
OLD DAME TROT AND HER COMICAL CAT.
The celebrated WILLIAM F. WALLETT will shortly appear.
Look out for the Grand Historical Spectacle,
THE FIELD OF THE CLOTH OF GOLD.
50 horses and 100 performers.

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW PHILADELPHIA MUSEUM, No. 833 MARKET Street.
The Manager takes pleasure in announcing that this fashionable place of resort has been entirely remodelled, decorated, and painted. A beautiful Lecture Room has been fitted up at an expense of $2000 for the purpose of furnishing instructive and innocent entertainment, suitable for families and children.
At the solicitation of many citizens the world-renowned
SIAMESE TWINS AND CHILDREN
SIAMESE TWINS AND CHILDREN
SIAMESE TWINS AND CHILDREN
SIAMESE TWINS AND CHILDREN
SIAMESE TWINS AND CHILDREN
SIAMESE TWINS AND CHILDREN
will be on exhibition for a few days more, to give every one an opportunity of seeing them previous to their retirement from public exhibition.
In connection with the wonderful
AUSTRALIAN CHILDREN,
AUSTRALIAN CHILDREN,
AUSTRALIAN CHILDREN,
AUSTRALIAN CHILDREN,
AUSTRALIAN CHILDREN,
AUSTRALIAN CHILDREN.
Who are evidently of a Cannibal Race, judging from their natural proclivities, their long sharp teeth, etc.; perhaps the only specimen from that country now living. Their heads are the smallest and most curiously shaped ever seen on human beings in this country.
Also,
THE IOWA GIANTESS,
THE IOWA GIANTESS,
THE IOWA GIANTESS,
THE IOWA GIANTESS,
THE IOWA GIANTESS,
Weighing five hundred and eighty-three pounds.
A LIVE DOUBLE-HEADED CALF.
A LIVE DOUBLE-HEADED CALF.
A LIVE SEAL.
ANACONDAS,
MONKEYS,
BIRDS,
and 10,000 Natural Curiosities, forming altogether one of the most attractive exhibitions ever presented to the public.
Admission to the whole, 25 cents. Children, 25 cents. Open daily, from 9 o'clock A. M. till 10 o'clock P. M.
1 8 6t H. F. INGALLS, Proprietor.

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
SOIREE GYMNASTIQUE
BY THE
PUPILS OF
HILLEBRAND & LEWIS'
GYMNASIUM,
TUESDAY EVENING, JANUARY 16.
A Rich Programme of GYMNASTICS by the Pupils of both Sexes,
ACROBATICS,
FENCING,
SPARRING,
DRILLING.
CHORUS WITH ORCHESTRA, ETC. ETC.
RESERVED SEATS 50 CENTS. 1 12 4t

CONCERT HALL.
CROWDED HOUSES!
MARVEL,
FUN,
MUSIC,
AND
COMMON SENSE.
THE LAST NIGHT
OF
MR. ROBERT HELLER,
"THE CAGLIOSTRO OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY"
THIS EVENING,
SATURDAY, January 13,
MIRACLES, MELODY
COMEDY, AND MYSTERY.
AN UNPARALLELED PROGRAMME.
The Piano used upon the occasion will be the magnificent Steinway Grand Piano Forte, sent expressly from New York for Mr. Heller's use at these entertainments.
Admission, 50 cents. Reserved Seats 75 cents.
Seats may be secured, three days in advance, at Chas. W. A. Trumpler's Music Store. Ticket office open every day from 9 till 4.

CONCERT HALL.
The management beg leave to announce that they have effected a RE-ENGAGEMENT, FOR A VERY LIMITED PERIOD, with
MR. ROBERT HELLER,
which will commence on
MONDAY EVENING, January 15. 1t

GYMNASIUM.
THE PHILADELPHIA PHYSICAL INSTITUTE,
CORNER NINTH AND ARCH STREETS,
Is open every Day and Evening.
BODILY EXERCISE is the only means to restore health and strength, and is highly recommended to both sexes and all ages.
Classes for Ladies—Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, between 4 and 6 P. M.
Classes for Boys—Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, between 4 and 6 P. M.
For Gents—Every day from 7 A. M. till 10 P. M.
N. B.—PRIVATE LESSONS IN FENCING AND SPARRING.
11 18smthtm Professors HILLEBRAND & LEWIS.

FOYER OF THE ACADEMY.—MR. C. H. JARVIS' SECOND MATINEE.
FRIDAY, January 19, at 4 P. M.
Single Admission.....ONE DOLLAR.
Tickets and programmes at the Music Stores. 1 13 5t

ACADEMY OF FINE ARTS, CHESNUT Street, above Tenth.
Open from 9 A. M. till 6 P. M.
Benjamin West's great Picture of
CHRIST REJECTED
still on exhibition 1 1

GERMANIA ORCHESTRA.—PUBLIC REHEARSALS every SATURDAY AFTERNOON AT MUSICAL FUND HALL, 3½ o'clock. Engagements made by addressing GEORGE BASTERT, Agent, No. 1231 MONTEREY street, between Race and Vine. 10 16 3m

PROSPECTUS
OF THE
CARSON GOLD MINING COMPANY
OF
NORTH CAROLINA.

THE Land of this Company consists of 120 Acres, in Mecklenburg county, North Carolina, 3½ miles from the town of Charlotte, on a branch of Sugar Creek, which stream furnishes good water-power for grinding the ores. This Mine was first opened in 1838 by a man named Carson, who worked it successfully for a number of years. He died in the town of Charlotte, in 1846, worth over half a million dollars.

Two shafts have been sunk on this property, one of them feet, the other 60 feet, on different veins, averaging from two to three feet in thickness, which veins still continue on down increasing in width and richness. These shafts are in good order, and ore can be readily taken out at any time. Other veins have been discovered on this property, and tested, and proved to be very rich in gold. The ores of this mine are known as the brown ore, and very rich, yielding readily $1 per bushel. This is believed to be one of the best and most certain mines in the State, on account of the abundance and quality of the ore, and the ease with which it is obtained and reduced. This property has been worked by Major Z. A. Grier from 1840 to the breaking out of the war. This Company have purchased this property, and intend to erect machinery and put the mines in immediate operation. The many advantages of this mine over the mines of Colorado and Nevada can hardly be estimated. It is more readily reached, and has abundance of fuel, with cheap labor. It can be worked all the year, and not, as in the case of Colorado and Nevada, be compelled to lie idle for three or four months in consequence of the severity of the winter.

This mine having been worked for a long time, proved to be a rich paying one. We do not, therefore, have to incur the risk there is in an undeveloped property, but can count on large and immediate returns on the investments. Having an ore that readily yields ten dollars per bushel, some estimate can be made of the value of this property. With the present imperfect system of mining in this locality, and absence of proper machinery, ten tons of this ore can be taken out daily from every shaft opened. Estimating, say fifteen bushels to the ton, the daily yield will be fifteen hundred dollars from one shaft, allowing three hundred dollars per day for expenses. The net product will be $1200 per day; counting 300 working days to the year, the yearly proceeds will be $360,000, which yield can be largely increased by extending the works. This is considered a very low estimate of the capacity of this mine by experienced miners of that locality. The Assayer of the United States Mint at Charlotte, in speaking of this property, says it has few equals in productiveness in that country, and with proper management and machinery the above product can be doubled.

CAPITAL STOCK, $500 000.
NUMBER OF SHARES, 50,000.
Price and Par Value of each Share.....$10
WORKING CAPITAL, $50,000.
Books for Subscription now open at No 407 WALNUT Street, Room No. 2 first floor, where further information will be given.
11 J. HOPKINS TAKE, Secretary.

SHIRTS, FURNISHING GOODS, &c

J. W. SCOTT & CO.,
SHIRT MANUFACTURERS,
AND DEALERS IN
MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,
No. 814 Chesnut Street,
FOUR DOORS BELOW THE "CONTINENTAL,"
8 26 lvrp PHILADELPHIA.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM SHIRT MANUFACTORY
AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.
PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.
All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.
WINCHESTER & CO.,
8 24 1y 706 CHESNUT STREET

HAIR ESTABLISHMENTS.

BAKER'S POPULAR HAIR ESTABLISHMENT.—The assortment of Braids, Wigs, Toupees, Bandeaux, Rapillons, Boucleaux, Tendrils, Frizes, Crimpees, Curls, Illusive Seams for ladies, cannot be equalled by any other house in the United States, at prices lower than elsewhere.
11 3p 2m No. 109 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

PIANOS, &c.

ESTEY'S
COTTAGE ORGANS,
Not only UNEXCELLED, but UNEQUALLED in purity of tone and power, designed especially for Churches and Schools, but found to be equally well adapted to the Parlor and Drawing-Room. For sale only by
E. M. BRUCE,
No. 8 SEVENTH Street.
Also a complete assortment of the Perfect Melodeon constantly on hand. 7 13 6m

FLAGS, FIREWORKS, &c.

T. J. McGUIGAN,
Importer and Wholesale Dealer in
FANCY GOODS, NOTIONS, ETC,
FIREWORKS, FLAGS, Etc
MATCHES AND BLACKING,
NO. 2 STRAWBERRY STREET,
First Street above Second, between Market and Chesnut
5 4 PHILADELPHIA.

GOVERNMENT SALES.

OFFICE OF UNITED STATES ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER,
TRENTON, N. J., January 1, 1866.
There will be sold at Public Auction, at Trenton Barracks, TRENTON, N. J., on MONDAY, the 15th day of January, 1866, the following articles of Clothing, Camp, and Garrison Equipage, viz.:—
49 Axes.
41 Axe Handles.
3 Axe Slings.
38 Blankets (woollen).
24 Rubber Blankets.
329 Double Bed Sacks.
10 Single Bed Sacks.
81 Infantry Uniform Coats—privates.
5 Cavalry Great Coats.
16 Infantry Great Coats.
9 Forage Caps.
979 Canteens.
7 Drums and Drum Slings.
4 Pairs Drum Sticks.
3 Fifes.
12 Camp Hatchets.
1046 Haversacks.
1 Cavalry Jacket.
297 Camp Kettles.
220 Mess Pans.
1162 Knapsacks.
21 Pickaxes.
12 Pickaxe Handles.
488 Great-coat Straps.
28 Worsted Sashes.
54 Spades.
7 Picket Spades.
2 Spade Slings.
49 Pairs Infantry Trousers.
35 Wall Tents.
25 Wall Tent Flies.
179 Common Tents.
17694 Shelter Tents.
32 Wall Tents Pins.
Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M.
Terms Cash, in Government currency.
By order of Quartermaster-General U. S. A.
JOHN WHIPPLE,
1 12 3t Captain and A. Q. M.

SALE OF NAVY POWDERS AT THE NAVY YARD, PHILADELPHIA.
BUREAU OF ORDNANCE,
NAVY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON CITY, January 9, 1866
There will be sold to the highest bidders, at Public Auction, at noon of the 22d day of January, 1866, at the office of the Inspector of Ordnance, at the Philadelphia Navy Yard, by sample, five thousand three hundred and thirty-two (5332) barrels of NAVY POWDERS.
Terms—Cash, in Government funds; one-half to be deposited at the end of sale, and the remainder within ten days afterwards, during which time the powders must be removed from the Fort Mifflin Magazine, otherwise revert to the Government.
H. A. WISE,
1 11 thstu1 22 Chief of Bureau.

SALE OF BRICKS.
PROVOST BARRACKS, FIFTH and BUTTONWOOD Streets, Philadelphia.
OFFICE ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER,
PHILADELPHIA DEPOT, TWELFTH
and GIRARD Streets, Jan. 10, 1866
Will be sold at Public Auction, on account of the United States, at Provost Barracks, FIFTH and BUTTONWOOD Streets, Philadelphia, on MONDAY, January 15, 1866, at 11 o'clock A. M., the following Government property:—
10,000 BRICKS.
The bricks must be removed within five (5) days from day of sale.
Terms—Cash, in Government funds.
By order of Colonel WILLIAM W. McKIM, Chief Quartermaster Philadelphia Depot.
HENRY W. JANES,
1 11 3t Capt. and Asst. Q. M. U. S. Army.

SALE OF SURPLUS GOVERNMENT MULES, ALL GOOD AND SERVICEABLE.
OFFICE OF ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER,
WILMINGTON, Del., January 2, 1866.
Will be sold at public auction, at Wilmington, Delaware, on
Friday, the 5th of January.
Friday, the 12th of January.
Friday, the 19th of January.
Friday, the 26th of January.
Four hundred good and serviceable mules.
One hundred on each day of sale.
The particular attention of purchasers is called to the excellent quality of these mules, being of good size, in good condition, kind and gentle, and well broke to harness, being the surplus team mules of Washington Depot.
Animals sold singly.
Sale to commence at 10 A. M.
Terms—Cash, in United States currency.
By order of Brevet Brigadier-General James A. Ekin, in charge First Division Q. M. G. O.
C. H. GALLAGHER,
1 3 20t Captain and A. Q. M.

CHEAP FIRST-CLASS
FURNITURE.
A complete assortment of Rosewood Chamber and Parlor Furniture.
A general assortment of Walnut Chamber, Parlor, Dining-Room, and Library, at very reduced prices.
GEORGE J. HENKELS,
12 14 1m Nos. 809 and 811 CHESNUT ST.

MITCHELL & FLETCHER,
GROCERS
AND
TEA DEALERS,
No. 1204 CHESNUT ST.,
Have just received
NEW BETHLEHEM BUCKWHEAT,
DRIED PEACHES, DRIED CHERRIES,
NEW YORK PLUMS,
NEW PRESERVED GINGER. 9 15 6m

GOVERNMENT SALES.

LARGE SALE OF UNITED STATES ORDNANCE PROPERTY.
Will be sold at Public Auction, by T. A. McCLELLAND, Auctioneer, at Allegheny Arsenal, Pittsburg, Pa., commencing at 10 o'clock A. M., MONDAY, January 15, 1866, the following articles, viz.:—

4	Iron Cannon.
52	Upper Casemate Carriages, cast iron.
75	Sets Artillery Harness.
45,282	Foreign Muskets and Rifles, new and repaired.
13,902	United States Muskets and Rifles, new and repaired.
62,831	Foreign Muskets and Rifles.
13,684	United States Muskets and Rifles.
3,258	Breech-loading and other Carbines.
413	Colt's and Sharp's Rifles.
151	Sporting Rifles.
36	Shot Guns.
3,052	Musket and Rifle Barrels.
19,998	Bayonets, Triangular and Sword.
2,325	Revolvers.
1,875	Sabres and Swords.
4,000	Sets Cavalry Accoutrements.
55,000	Sets Infantry Accoutrements.
3,500	Saddles, Cavalry and Artillery.
20,000	Parts of Horse Equipments, Bridles, Horse Brushes, Currycombs, etc.
3,000	Saddle Blankets.
3,200	Parts of Artillery Harness.
4,000	Pounds of Powder, Cannon, Musket, Rifle, and Sporting.
32	Incomplete Sets of Wrought Iron parts for Casemate Carriages.
600	Tons Scrap Cast Iron.
50	Tons Scrap Wrought Iron.
50	Tons Lead and Antimony, in pigs; Type Metal
100	Wrought Iron Axles.
25,000	lbs. Lead Dross.
17,000	Packing Boxes.

A large lot of Appendages for Muskets, Carbines, etc.
A large lot of Artillery Implements and Equipments.
A large lot of spare parts for Muskets, etc.
A large lot of Tools and Machines.
Purchasers will be required to remove the property ten days after the sale.
Terms, cash.
R. H. R. WHITELEY,
Lieutenant-Colonel of Ordnance and Brevet Brigadier-General U. S. Army.
Allegheny Arsenal, December 26, 1865. 12 28 15t

GOVERNMENT SALE OF CONDEMNED ORDNANCE STORES.
Will be sold at Public Auction, by order of the Secretary of War, at the United States Arsenal, Columbus, Ohio, on MONDAY, January 22, 1866, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M., and days following:—

34	sets Artillery Harness, wheel.
28	" " " lead.
149	Austrian Carbines, cal. 71, new.
186	Carbines, various patterns.
485	United States Smooth-bore muskets, cal. 69.
780	Austrian Rifle Muskets, cal. 54, new.
4,000	Prussian " " " 71, "
4,000	" Smooth Bore Muskets, cal. 71, new.
925	Muskets and Rifles, foreign, various.
117	Double Barrelled Shot Guns.
790	Revolver Pistols, various patterns.
19	Foot Artillery Swords.
2,015	Light Cavalry Sabres.
14	Horse Artillery "
39	Musicians and N. C. Officers' Swords.
4,429	Bullet Moulds, various.
15,900	Ball Screws, Screwdrivers, Wipers, etc.
49	sets Horse equipments, cavalry, complete.
133	Cavalry Saddles, McClellan pattern.
168	Saddle Blankets.
51	Cavalry Bridles.
151	Surcingles.
30,000	Bayonet Scabbards.
30,000	Cap Pouches.
25,000	Cartridge Boxes, infantry, and Plates.
25,000	" Box Belts and Plates.
25,000	Gun Slings.
1,000	Sword Belts, N. C. Officers', and Plates.
83,500	Percussion Caps, for shot-guns.
8,240	Cones, various.
255	pounds Hemp Rope.
132	" Beeswax.
1	Horse.

ALSO,
A lot of Pickaxes, Felling-axes, Shovels, Mattocks, Pole Yokes, etc.
Bull catalogues will be ready at sale.
TERMS OF SALE—Cash in Government funds.
Articles to be removed immediately at expense of purchaser.
By order.
T. C. BRADFORD,
Captain Ord., Bat. Major U. S. A.,
1 10 9t Commanding Arsenal.

LARGE SALE OF CONDEMNED QUARTERMASTER STORES, CLOTHING, CAMP AND GARRISON EQUIPAGE, AT ALEXANDRIA, VIRGINIA.
CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
DEPOT OF WASHINGTON,
WASHINGTON, D. C., January 5, 1866
Will be sold at Public Auction, at Alexandria, Virginia, under the direction of Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel J. G. C. Lee, A. Q. M., on THURSDAY, January 25, 1866, at 10 o'clock A. M., a large lot of condemned Quartermaster's Stores, Clothing, etc., as follows:—

Shirts,	Harness,
Jackets,	Hammers,
Coats, Caps,	Chisels,
Tents,	Vises,
Flags,	Saws,
Wagons,	Axes,
Carts,	Shovels,
Ambulances,	Paulins,
Spring Wagons,	Hose,
Iron Axles,	Grain Separator,
Chains,	Cauldrons,
Army Range,	Argand Burners,
Wheelbarrows,	Manilla Rope,
Drugs,	Curled Hair,
Tables,	Sheepskins,
Desks,	Deer Hides,
Chairs,	Cast, Wrought, and Scrap Iron,
Letter Presses,	Cast and Spring Steel,
Halters,	Grain Sacks, etc.
Hames,	

Together with a large lot of secondhand Lumber, consisting of
Flooring, 4-4 Common Culls,
Scantling, Ship Knees.
The stores must be removed within five days from date of sale.
The sale will be continued from day to day until the whole of the property is sold.
Terms—Cash, in Government funds.
D. H. RUCKER,
Bvt. Maj. Gen. and Chief Quartermaster,
1 6 16t Depot of Washington.

GOVERNMENT SALES.—SALE OF RESERVED HORSES.
QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., December 12, 1865.
The Quartermaster-General of the Army directs that all Government Horses now at Giesboro, D. C., be sold to the highest bidders.
Sales will, therefore, take place at GIESBORO, D. C., beginning on
THURSDAY NEXT, DECEMBER 14, 1865,
and continuing on each TUESDAY and THURSDAY thereafter, until all are disposed of.
A Boat will leave the Sixth street wharf every hour on the days of sale.
These Horses have been carefully selected, and are superior to any heretofore offered for sale.
Animals will be sold singly.
Sales to commence at 10 o'clock A. M.
Terms—Cash in United States currency.
JAMES A. EKIN,
1 4 t31 Brevet Brigadier-General in charge First Division Q. M. G. O.

SALE OF SERVICEABLE QUARTERMASTER STORES.
CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
DEPOT OF WASHINGTON,
WASHINGTON, D. C., January 1, 1866
Will be sold at Public Auction, under the direction of Brevet Colonel C. H. Tompkins, Quartermaster at LINCOLN DEPOT, Washington, D. C., on TUESDAY, January 23 1866 at 10 o'clock A. M., a large lot of QUARTERMASTER STORES, consisting of Iron Boilers, Sweat Collars, Horse Covers, Hose Carriage, Hammers, Hay Knives, Fire Hose, Neck Straps and Chains, Traveling-forge, Limbers, Branding Irons, Irons, Iron Picket Posts, etc.
The Stores must be removed within five days from date of sale.
Terms—Cash, in Government funds.
D. H. RUCKER,
Bvt. Maj.-Gen. and Chief Quartermaster,
1 3 17t Depot of Washington.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE
ROCKETT'S LANDING,
RICHMOND, Va.,
January 8, 1866
PUBLIC AUCTION.
Notice is hereby given that in pursuance of instructions from the Quartermaster-General, I will sell at Public Auction, at Rockett's Landing, Richmond, Va., on the 20th day of January, 1866,
150 FIRST-CLASS MULES.
These mules have been in use in the teams at this Depot for the past six months, are well broken, and in fine condition.
Terms—Cash, in Government funds.
Sale to commence at 10 A. M.
GEORGE B. CADWALADER,
Brevet Lt.-Col. and A. Q. M.,
1 11 8t In charge of Depot.

GOVERNMENT SALES.

LARGE SALE OF GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS AND OTHER PROPERTY AT POINT LOOKOUT, MD.
HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT WASHINGTON,
OFFICE OF CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., December 29, 1865
Will be sold at Public Auction to the highest bidder at POINT LOOKOUT, Md., commencing THURSDAY, January 18, 1866, at 10 o'clock, A. M., the following frame buildings and other public property at

Evening Telegraph

Is published every afternoon (Sundays excepted) at No. 108 S. Third street. Price, Three Cents Per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents Per Week, payable to the Carrier, and mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars Per Annum; One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

To insure the Insertion of Advertisements in all of our Editions, they must be forwarded to our office not later than 10 o'clock each Morning.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 13, 1866.

Colonization—The True Solution of the Freedmen Problem.

It would seem that all those defenders and friends of negro rights who have been for years bravely struggling in defense of the injured African race, have suddenly ceased their efforts in behalf of justice, and are supinely watching their former *proteges*, now free, believing that all their duties have been fulfilled in thus leading them from darkness into light. William Lloyd Garrison discontinued the organ which he has edited for thirty odd years. The convention in favor of freedom which has annually met are talking of abandoning their schemes, claiming that their aims are accomplished; while the Colonization Society, which, while it had few blacks to work for was most active, has sunk into insignificance since the number of those who need its aid have increased to millions. All seem to think that the whole scheme of freedom and justice has been solved; that with the breaking of chains comes liberty; and that, once without fetters, the blacks can stand alone. We are afraid there is too much of the melo-drama in this peroration of old abolitionists. It savors rather of bombast than of truth in uttering the declaration that the end has been accomplished. Like an able orator who seizes on a favorable incident to conclude his speech with the clash and climax of rhetoric, the life-long friends of the blacks are now putting a period to their sentence in defense of an injured race.

The fact is plain, however, that there never was a time at which the blacks needed more the advice of friends and the protection of defenders. They are now passing through a transition period. They will either be moulded into the lowest strata of society, from which no convulsion will upheave them, or else will be so placed as to rise if rise they can. The whole tendency of Southern feeling is to oppress them, the whole feeling at the North is opposed to giving them their rights which are the best guarantee of future self-defense against tyranny. Whether rightly or wrongly, the fact is the same, that there is not a State in the Union, unless it be Massachusetts, which is willing to give the privilege of suffrage to the blacks. There is not and probably will not be any opportunity given to them in this country to rise. The doctrine that "this is a white man's country and should be ruled by white men" is now a national one, and the only opportunity for elevation is voluntary emigration. In viewing this problem but two lands present themselves to the blacks—either Mexico or Liberia. Whatever might have been their *penchant* for the former, the re-establishment of peonage renders emigration to that land an act of the wildest folly. They fly from a form of freedom to a form of slavery.

Then there remains Liberia, and it is by colonization that the race must be improved. If it remains here it will gradually become extinct, like the Indian, although with not such great rapidity. The greater will crush the less. While in Africa, a land whose climate is peculiarly suited for the blacks, from which they originally came, and where they will be the ruling power, affords inducements which to any high-spirited colored man, would be irresistible. Compulsory expatriation we do not favor, but let the question be fairly stated let the means of transportation be provided, and then let such as wish to, go. We do not intend to repeat the arguments in favor of the scheme. We merely desire to discover whether the Society once so active is now no more. Whether its publications has been discontinued, its efforts relaxed; whether it, like the *Liberator*, has died when most needed. If funds are necessary, an appeal would secure all that are required. If it yet lives, it should show its existence by being seen and heard of. If it is dead, we favor the establishment of a similar association. The old one possesses all the elements of success, except vitality, and if that be added to it, we doubt not that it would be a most useful and powerful agent in the solution of the vexed question of "What shall become of the freedmen?" It is through this, or some similar Society's efforts, that the difficulties of the road must be smoothed, and, colonization, the best settlement of the issue presented be successfully effected.

The Sanitary Commission.

This institution, born of the necessities of the time, has closed its active career, and now lives only in history. It was an earnest and most active adjunct of the Government in carrying out the projects of the Administration. It was primarily intended to look after the healthful condition of our soldiers in the field, but its sphere of action extended so rapidly that before the conclusion of the war it became a national department, endorsed by all who were truly loyal at heart. It is somewhat creditable to the city of Philadelphia that she has provided for the wants of the soldier by the free gift of over a million and a half of dollars; and it will be observed that this is its contribution to one single organization.

The various other benevolent schemes have been nobly supported, and we do not exaggerate when we say that Philadelphia alone has furnished $6,000,000 by private subscription to the carrying on of the war. Our Refreshment Saloons, erected for the purpose of giving aid and comfort to the tired and war-worn veterans, are of Philadelphia origin and we believe are peculiar to our city. Immense sums of money have been expended in this behalf. Our hospitals are acknowledged to exceed any in the nation in completeness and adaptability to the purposes for which they were designed. The Christian Commission was not behind its competitors in its errands of mercy. The Sanitary Commission has led the van in all the charitable objects connected with the war, and its success may be measured by the succinct statement of its operations, published on our third page to-day.

Our Relations with France—The Seward-Bigelow Correspondence.

The charges which have been industriously circulated by certain Democratic journals, that Secretary Seward has been, and still is, opposed to the inculcation of the Monroe doctrine, have been completely refuted by the publication of the correspondence between the Secretary of State and our Minister to the Court of France. As all official communications are lumbered with technicalities, we will give the substance of the correspondence. The first despatch, under date of the 6th of last November, plainly tells the Government of the Emperor that the United States Government always has, and "still does regard the effort to establish permanently a foreign and Imperial Government in Mexico as *disallowable* and impracticable." This despatch was read by Mr. Bigelow to Drouyn de Lhuys, who frankly stated that he "was obliged to say that he derived neither pleasure nor satisfaction from its contents."

Mr. Seward, in reply to the letter of the Minister of the 30th of November, in which he communicated M. De Lhuys' report, at the time of the first despatch, states that, while desiring to preserve the most cordial relations between the United States and France, yet "that his policy would be brought in immediate jeopardy unless France could deem it consistent with her interests and honor to desist from the attempt" to establish a monarchy in Mexico. The French Minister in reply states that should the United States adopt an amicable attitude towards Maximilian, the French would deem it "not inexpedient" to withdraw their troops; or, as Mr. Seward sums up the terms offered by the Marquis de Montholon, "that France is willing to retire from Mexico as soon as she may, but that it would be inconvenient for her, without first receiving from the United States an assurance of a friendly or tolerant disposition to the power which has assumed to itself an imperial form in the capital city of Mexico. I regret, however, to be obliged to say that the condition the Emperor suggests is one which seems quite impracticable."

With this last assurance terminates the correspondence. Its whole tone is most satisfactory to the people of the United States. The utterances of the able Secretary of State are but an echo of the popular desire, toned down with diplomatic skill. The Government stands uncommitted to any compromise, and pledged to a continued maintenance of the doctrine of Monroe. The French evidently desire to withdraw their troops, but are seeking to seize on some pretext, in the shape of a conciliatory movement on the part of our nation. If the State Department remains firm, of which there can be no doubt, the troops which support the throne of Mexico will have to leave, with or without an excuse. There can be no question but that, before any great length of time is passed, the European armies will leave the shores of America, and Maximilian seek in his Austrian home a less pomp and smaller, but safer power, than that achieved in the halls of the Montezumas.

The "Shenandoah" Correspondence.—By the steamship *Canada* comes to us the latest passages-at-arms between Mr. Minister Adams and Earl Clarendon. There is no new feature developed in the correspondence, and nothing worthy of note, with the exception of a remarkably cool sentence from the pen of his lordship. He states that the "two nations should desire to be knit together by bonds of the closest friendship. Such a desire is felt by the Government and the people of this country, and her Majesty's Government and the people of the United States." For any English Minister to attempt to instruct an American Envoy in regard to the feelings of the American people is extraordinary. That such is Lord Clarendon's design must be interred from his language, although we are at a loss to understand where "her Majesty's Government" is located in the United States. The whole correspondence on Clarendon's side does not possess that perspicuity which was so characteristic of Lord Russell's despatches when Palmerston dictated them. Several sentences are decidedly ambiguous and in bad English, and will compare most unfavorably with the clearness and force displayed by Mr. Adams.

Pollard and Pugilism.—The *penchant* existing in the South for the bowie-knife, but which was latent during the six months succeeding the war, has again become manifest in a virulent form, in the person of Pollard, of Richmond. While one Pollard is directing his energies to perpetuating the gallant deeds of the chivalry, the other is endeavoring to secure immortality by performing deeds of which his kinsman can write. It will be remembered that Henry R. Pollard, editor of the Richmond *Examiner*, a few days since amused himself by firing half-a-dozen shots at another member of the newspaper fraternity, in the rotunda of the Virginia Capitol. It is a remarkable coincidence that neither party was injured.

His effort for fame seems only to have whetted his love of blood, and according to a later dispatch he has abandoned the Derringer, and taken to the bowie-knife. He yesterday attacked the correspondent of the New York *Times*, in the Spottswood House, but again did no evil. In both these assaults there is a remarkable harmony. Each was performed in a conspicuous position, which would sound well, and in each the desperate efforts of Pollard resulted in nothing. The question is naturally asked, Why, when such fury possesses the assailant, he inflicts no punishment on his insulter? In fact, the "chivalry" is returning to its old habit of creating an excitement to secure a name for valor which is unmerited. The mantle of the illustrious Pryor has descended upon Pollard, and he will probably do as much damage as his prototype.

General Grant's Order vs. the Southern Civil Authority.—The order from the Lieutenant-General, addressed to District Commanders in the Southern States, commanding them to protect against persecution in the Southern civil courts all soldiers of the United States service, all loyalists charged with crimes against Rebels whilst the Rebellion was in force, and all blacks accused of offenses for which whites are exempt from suits, reveals to us the want of confidence felt even by Mr. Johnson in the loyalty of the Southern people. If the Judges appointed to fill the posts of disinterested expounders of United States laws were indeed trustworthy, what is the necessity for commanding military officers to protect from the judgment of the members of the bench those whose only crime has been devotion to the Union? The issuing of such an order shows the utter inconsistency of endeavoring to secure the re-establishment of civil authority in the late insurgent States. If this force of arms is necessary to protect the faithful and true from the decision of those appointed to administer the laws, the defense of which is the only offense of which they stand accused, why not leave the military supreme, and not establish the farce of a civil trial, when, if the decision be adverse, it will be annulled? If these judges need watching and restraining, then they are not fit to hold their positions. If they are worthy of confidence, why place them in abeyance to the military? Either the order is right, or the appointment of civil courts is right, but both cannot be so. We approve most highly of the tone of the mandate of the Lieutenant-General, and earnestly hope that ere long a perfect consistency will be secured by the removal of these Southern judicators, the great majority of whom cannot be trusted without a military surveillance.

Our Territories.—By the census of 1866 we have the following, together with Nevada and Colorado reported as Territories. Nevada has since become a State, and Colorado being ready, is expected to be admitted during the present session. The following are our present Territories and the population in 1860, including the District of Columbia, over which, as well as the Territories, the jurisdiction of Congress is exclusive. As these Territories become organized, with republican constitutions, they are admitted as to their civil polities, whereupon the jurisdiction of Congress ceases to be exclusive:—

	Whites.	Colored.	Total.
Dakotah	2,576	..	2,576
Nebraska	28,759	82	28 841
New Mexico	82 924	85	83,009
Utah	40,214	59	40,273
Washington	11 138	30	11.168
District of Columbia	60.764	14,816	75,080
Total	226,375	14 572	240,947

Fearful Death.—A melancholy and fatal accident occurred at Sass' saw-mill yesterday morning. A colored man named James Hays, employed at the mill, was caught in the machinery, carried to the circular saw, and the upper part of his head sawed completely off. The saw struck the unfortunate man just above the ears, severing the front part of the head from the back part. His death was instantaneous. It was a fearful sight, the brains being scattered in all directions. The poor fellow had been a soldier in the 2d Kansas Colored Regiment, and had passed through several battles unhurt to meet this horrible fate at home.—*Leavenworth Conservative, 4th.*

—A cold-blooded murder was committed three miles from Memphis, on the Hernando road, recently. Darwin Stewart, a well-known citizen, started to his plantation, was met three miles out on Hernando road by a negro, who coolly shot him through the left lung with a musket, and then deliberately robbed him of his money and a valuable gold watch.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

CALVARY CHURCH, GERMANTOWN.

THE REV. MR. KELLOGG
Will (D. V.) preach
TO-MORROW MORNING.

THE REV. H. T. MORTON, D. D.,
Will (D. V.) repeat his Sermon
IN BEHALF OF SEAMEN
In the evening.

A SERMON TO YOUNG MEN WILL be preached To-morrow Evening at 7½ o'clock, in the CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner of EIGHTH and CHERRY Streets, by the Pastor, Rev. A. REED, D. D. Medical students are particularly invited to attend. 1t*

NORTH BROAD STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner BROAD and GREEN Streets. Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. Dr. ADAMS, To-morrow morning, at 10½ o'clock. Evening, at 7½ Sermon in the evening on Third Commandment. Young men especially invited.

FIFTEENTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, FIFTEENTH and LOMBARD Streets.—"City Pastor." To-morrow at 10½ o'clock A. M. Rev. THOMAS McAULY at 7½ o'clock P. M. All are invited. 1t*

HIGHLY APPROPRIATE—CLOSE OF Week of Prayer.—Sermon on "Blessings of Manifested Union of Believers," by Rev. T. H. STOCKTON, ELEVENTH and WOOD Streets, Sabbath Afternoon at 3½ o'clock. All invited. 1t*

REV. J. M. CROWELL, D. D., WILL preach This Evening, January 13, in TRINITY M. E. CHURCH, EIGHTH Street, above Race, at 7½ o'clock. 1t*

SPECIAL NOTICES.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY.
PHILADELPHIA January 10, 1866.

At the Annual Election for Directors held on the 1st inst., the following gentlemen were duly elected:—

Thomas C. Hand,	James Traquair,
Joseph H. Seal,	James B. Nicholson,
Edward Darlington,	William C. Ludwig,
Edmund A. Souder,	Robert Burton,
Theophilus Paulding,	J. F. Penniston,
Hugh Craig,	Jacob P. Jones,
John C. Davis,	Joshua P. Eyre,
James C. Hand,	William G. Boulton,
John R. Penrose,	Henry C. Dallett, Jr.,
R. Jones Brooke,	John D. Taylor,
Spencer McIlvain,	Edward Lafourcade,
George G. Leiper,	D. T. Morgan, *Pittsburg*;
Henry Sloan,	John B. Semple, "
Samuel E. Stokes,	A. B. Berger, "

And at a meeting of the Board held this day, THOMAS C. HAND, Esq., was unanimously re-elected President; JOHN C. DAVIS, Esq., Vice-President; and HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary. 1 11 3t

SPECIAL NOTICES.

SOLDIERS' FAMILIES.—The *immediate relief* of the *Soldier*, the *Widow*, the *Orphan*, *in their own homes*, is the only object we have in view or appealing to you for pecuniary co-operation. Such families are numerous, and their terrible destitution is known only to those who visit their humble homes, their damp dark cellars, and cold cheerless garrets.

Rev. WILLIAM McELWEE—Pastor of the Fifteenth Presbyterian Church, of Philadelphia, and extensively known by the name of "CITY PASTOR"—has been devoting much of his time, by his pen and personal labors, during the last two years, for the benefit of this needy and deserving class. Convinced that our citizens have a heart in such a work, and stand ready to aid it when appealed to, and finding that the calls for aid are daily increasing, and that funds are needed to meet them, you are earnestly solicited to contribute liberally to aid this noble and Christ-like work. "*I was an hungered, and ye gave me meat: thirsty, and ye gave me drink: naked, and ye clothed me.*"

All contributions will be acknowledged in the public papers. Send contributions to

REV. WM. McELWEE, "City Pastor,"
Superintendent of Immediate Aid for Soldiers' Families.
Residence No. 1341 LOMBARD Street, Philada.
Mrs. CITY PASTOR,
Superintendent of Clothing Department and of Visitation and Distribution.
Miss H. MOONEY,
Agent and Assistant Superintendent of Supplies and Distribution.

"We know CITY PASTOR, are acquainted with his work, and cordially recommend his cause and himself as worthy of the AID and CONFIDENCE of our citizens.

"JAMES POLLOCK,
"ALEXANDER HENRY,
"JAMES H. ORNE,
"HENRY D. MOORE."

12 28 wslm*

SECOND NATIONAL BANK OF PHILADELPHIA.
FRANKFORD, January 11, 1866.

At the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Bank, held on the 9th inst., the following gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year:—

NATHAN HILLES,
GEORGE W. RHAWN,
BENJAMIN ROWLAND, Jr.,
EDWARD HAYES,
BENJAMIN H. DEACON,
LEWIS SHALLCROSS,
CHARLES E. KREMER,
JOHN COOPER,
WILLIAM ERVIEN.

At the meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, NATHAN HILLES was unanimously re-elected President.

1 11 6t WILLIAM H. RHAWN, Cashier.

THE THIRD NATIONAL BANK OF PHILADELPHIA.
PHILADELPHIA, January 12, 1866.

At the Annual Election for Directors, held on the 9th instant, the following gentlemen were duly elected to serve for the ensuing year:—

DAVID B. PAUL	WILLIAM C. ALLISON,
ZOPHAR C. HOWELL,	JOHN B. McCREARY,
THOMAS K. PETERSON,	JOSEPH HARRISON, Jr.,
	J. W. SUPPLEE.

At the meeting of the Directors held this day DAVID B. PAUL, Esq., was unanimously re-elected President.

1 13 3t R. GLENDINNING, Cashier.

COMMONWEALTH NATIONAL BANK.
PHILADELPHIA, January 11, 1866.

At the Annual Election held on the 9th instant, the following gentlemen were elected Directors of this Bank:—

ROBERT MORRIS,	H. W. GRAY,
CHAS. F. NORTON,	WM. BUCKNELL,
S. K. ASHTON,	E. P. MITCHELL,
H. N. BURROUGHS,	PAUL P. KELLER.
W. A. ROLIN,	

And at a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day, ROBERT MORRIS, Esq., was unanimously re-elected President, and CHARLES F. NORTON, Esq., Vice-President. H. C. YOUNG,

1 12 2t Cashier.

UNION NATIONAL BANK.
PHILADELPHIA, January 11, 1866.

At the Annual Election for Directors, held on the 9th instant, the following gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year:—

DAVID FAUST,	W. H. SOWERS,
J. BINSWANGER,	R. D. WORK,
A. L. BONNAFON,	M. J. DOHAN,
ISAAC BARTON,	GEORGE W. BLABON,
GEORGE W. GROVE	

And at a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, DAVID FAUST was unanimously re-elected President, and N. C. MUSSELMAN,

1 12 3t Cashier.

BANK OF NORTH AMERICA.—
JANUARY 11, 1866.

At an Election held on the 9th instant, the following named gentlemen were elected Directors of this Bank for the ensuing year:—

THOMAS SMITH,	JAMES C. HAND,
JAMES O. PEASE,	ISRAEL MORRIS,
DAVID SCULL,	LEWIS AUDENRIED,
JOHN P. LEVY,	JOHN H. IRWIN,
JOHN H. BROWN,	WM. L. REHN,
A. J. LEWIS,	CHARLES VEZIN.

And at a meeting of the Board this day, THOMAS SMITH, Esq., was unanimously re-elected President; JOHN HOCKLEY, Cashier; JOHN B. WATT, Assistant Cashier, and R. RUNDLE SMITH, Solicitor.

J. HOCKLEY,
1 12 3t Cashier.

FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK.
PHILADELPHIA, January 12, 1866.

At an election held on the 10th of January, 1866, the following named Stockholders were elected Directors of this Bank:—

S. A. MERCER,	WILLIAM M. FARR,
EDWIN M. LEWIS,	LINDLEY SMYTH,
JOHN ASHHURST,	WILLIAM H. MERRICK,
ANTHONY J. ANTELO,	WM. H. WOODWARD,
BENJAMIN A. FARNHAM,	RICHARD C. DALE,
JAMES R. CAMPBELL,	PEMBERTON S. HUTCHINSON,
FRANCIS TETE,	

And at a meeting of the Directors this day, S. A. MERCER, Esq., was unanimously re-elected President, and EDWIN M. LEWIS, Esq., Vice-President

1 12 10t W. RUSHTON, Jr., Cashier.

JERSEY WELL OIL CO.

Notice is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the JERSEY WELL OIL COMPANY will be held at the BOARD OF TRADE ROOMS,

No. 505 CHESNUT STREET,

ON TUESDAY, JANUARY 16, 1866,
AT 3 O'CLOCK P. M.

W. M. BARLOW, Secretary.
Philadelphia, December 29, 1865. 1 1 6 13 3t

E. H. THARP,
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LAW AND COLLECTION OFFICE,
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Debts promptly collected in any City or Town of the United States.

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PHILADELPHIA FIRE AND INLAND NAVIGATION INSURANCE COMPANY.—An Election will be held for Directors on MONDAY next, at No. 243 South THIRD Street, between the hours of 11 and 1 o'clock. 1 10 5t*

OFFICE OF THE PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY,
JANUARY 8, 1866.

The following gentlemen have been elected to serve for the ensuing year:—

PRESIDENT.
CHARLES E. SMITH.
MANAGERS.

H. P. McKEAN,	J. B. LIPPINCOTT,
A. E. BORIE,	JOHN ASHHURST,
R. B. CARTER,	STEPHEN COLWELL.

TREASURER.
S. BRADFORD.
SECRETARY.
WILLIAM H. WEBB.

1 9 12t

OFFICE OF THE KROTZER FARM OIL COMPANY.
PHILADELPHIA, January 3, 1866.

A Special Meeting of the Stockholders of the Krotzer Farm Oil Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 425 Chesnut street, Philadelphia, Pa., on THURSDAY, the 1st day of February next, 1866, at 12 o'clock noon, to act upon a proposition to reduce the Capital Stock of the Company to one hundred thousand dollars. JOHN H. CHAMBERS, President; WILLIAM GETTY, Treasurer; WILLIAM COLLINS, M. R. STROUD, Directors. 1 13 sw5t

OFFICE OF THE UNION PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 208 S. FOURTH Street.
PHILADELPHIA, December 30, 1865.

The Coupons of the Bonds of this Company falling due on the 1st of January, 1866, will be paid on presentation at the Office of JACOB E. RIDGWAY, Banker, No. 57 S. THIRD Street. W. H. KEMBLE,

1 11 12t Treasurer.

OFFICE ANTHRACITE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 311 WALNUT Street,
PHILADELPHIA, January 1, 1866.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Cash Dividend of TWELVE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock paid in, payable on demand, free of Taxes.

1 9 6t WILLIAM M. SMITH, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PEOPLE'S EQUITABLE OIL COMPANY, No. 39 S. SECOND Street.
PHILADELPHIA, January 4, 1866.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at their office, on MONDAY, January 15, 1866, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of electing seven Directors to serve the ensuing year, and for such other business as may be brought before them. Polls close at 2 o'clock P. M.

1 5 6t P. STACKHOUSE, Jr., Secretary.

OFFICE ST. NICHOLAS COAL COMPANY, No. 205½ WALNUT Street.
PHILADELPHIA, January 5, 1866.

The Directors of the St. Nicholas Coal Company have this day declared a dividend of SEVEN PER CENT. on the capital stock for the quarter ending December 30, 1865, payable on and after MONDAY, January 15, 1866. Transfer Books will be closed on TUESDAY, January 9, and reopened on MONDAY, the 15th.

1 6 6t C. F. SHOENER, Treasurer.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

RETROUVEY'S TURKISH BANDOLENIAN HAIR TONIC.
THE DRESSING AND RESTORER OF THE AGE.
TURKISH BANDOLENIAN.
RETROUVEY'S TURKISH BANDOLENIAN.

Retrouvey's Turkish Bandolenian. What can be more acceptable than anything that will beautify? that will restore nature's decay by stopping the hair from falling out, restoring its natural color, making it to grow in luxuriance and beauty, assist in putting up according to the present style and fashion and keep it in place? This, *Retrouvey's Turkish Bandolenian Hair Tonic* will do, and for proof we refer you to any person who has tried it. It is acknowledged to be the beautifier of the age, the only Hair Tonic and Restorer worthy of the name. In *Turkey*, in *France*, in *England*, in *America*, everywhere where the Bandolenian is known, it is pronounced the "*ne plus ultra*" of Hair Preparations. Remember, it is free from all *metallic poisons* that are contained in most Hair Colors and dressings. It is the extract of many flowers and herbs, beautifully put up, an ornament to the Toilet.

For sale by all Druggists and Perfumers, Wholesale,

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DYOTT & Co.,
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JAMES PALMER & Co.,
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STAR CLOTHING EMPORIUM,
No. 609 CHESNUT STREET,
ABOVE SIXTH.
Slightly Damaged Stock Closing Out
EXTREMELY LOW.

DINING-ROOM.—F. LAKEMEYER, CARTER'S Alley, would respectfully inform the Public generally that he has left nothing undone to make this place comfortable in every respect for the accommodation of guests. He has opened a large and commodious Dining-Room in the second story. His SIDE-BOARD is furnished with BRANDIES, WINES, WHISKY, Etc., Etc., of SUPERIOR BRANDS. 1 1

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE:—Containing nearly 300 pages, and 130 fine Plates and Engravings of the Anatomy of the Human Organs in a State of Health and Disease, with a Treatise on Early Errors, its Deplorable Consequences upon the Mind and Body, with the Author's Plan of Treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married, and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage to any address, on receipt of 25 cents, in stamps or postal currency, by addressing Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 S. AIDEN Lane, Albany, N. Y.

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Good White Flannels.
$1·15 for good power-loom Table Damask.
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50, 60 and 65 cents extra good Black Alpacas.
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8-4 PURE WHITE

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With a SILK FINISH, being well adapted for

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White Irish Poplins.
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White Cloths for Opera Cloaks.
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GREEN PEAS,
GREEN CORN,
FRESH PEACHES,
FRESH TOMATOES, PLUMS, Etc.,
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THEORY OF MEDICATED INHALATION.

DRS. HUNTER AND RAMSAY

ON THE

CURABILITY OF CONSUMPTION.

As it is the aim of these letters to remove popular errors in regard to pulmonary diseases, we will say a few words on the *curability of consumption*. It is not, we think, assuming too much to say that most persons entertain grave doubts on this subject, while many are so thoroughly convinced of the impossibility of curing this disease that they do not hesitate to characterize all medication having that object in view as "dishonest" and "empirical." Tubercles in the lungs are, in their opinion, equivalent to the *hand of death*; and the delusion is so deeply rooted and inveterate that we can hardly hope *common sense, plain facts, and unimpeachable testimony* will prove sufficient to dispel it. Still, it will not do to lose faith in the wisdom of the old Roman maxim, *Magna est veritas et prevalebit.*

Before we proceed to give the testimony of others, let us endeavor to make our own views clear on this point. The question is, *Can consumption be cured?* Our answer is unequivocally, *Yes*, even *after* tubercles are deposited—after they have *softened* and broken down the air-cells and bronchial tubes of the part in which deposited, forming a *cavity*, the lungs can still be healed, and the patient regain comfortable health. Neither the presence of tubercles, nor the actual existence of a tuberculous abscess in the lungs, precludes the patient from the hope of recovery. These are our views, and however much they may appear at variance with the opinion generally entertained, they are borne out by experience.

Let it not, however, be inferred from what we have said that we do not regard consumption as a most alarming disease, nor that it can be cured as readily in the *last* as in the *first* stage. What we mean is that this disease is not *necessarily fatal in any stage*—that patients may recover after the lungs have actually undergone *partial destruction by ulceration.*

How does cure take place? It sometimes takes place by *absorption*—that is to say, the tubercular deposit is taken up by the absorbent vessels, and expelled from the system, among the excretions of the body. When the tubercular matter is in the *first* stage, or *not far* advanced in the *second*, cure generally takes place in this way. You have, no doubt, often observed *swellings* disappear, after they had existed for weeks; have known persons to regain the natural size of the neck, after years of affliction from *goitre;* have seen *dropsical effusions* removed; and *boils* which seemed about to *come to a head* fade gradually away. Whoever has seen these changes has witnessed the cure of a disease by *absorption.* Let us make this perfectly plain. Certain vessels have the power of taking up and expelling from the body impurities and morbid deposits. By the action of these vessels the tubercular matter deposited in the lungs is removed, in the same way that *water* disappears when dropsy is cured without *tapping.*

Another way in which cure takes place is by the *softening* and expulsion of the tubercular matter, and the subsequent cicatrization of the cavity formed. When a boil breaks, its *matter* is discharged, and then the part heals up, leaving a scar; when an abscess forms in the flesh and comes to a head, it discharges a quantity of pus, and then, under proper treatment, the diseased part heals and becomes apparently sound; when a carbuncle has eaten a large hole into the flesh, the dead parts gradually separate from the living, the cavity granulates and fills up with new matter, a callous forms over the whole, and health is re-established; when a *scrofulous* gland breaks, and after discharging its contents, heals up again; when a burnt surface granulates, throws out coagulable lymph, and finally becomes covered with a kind of skin which we call a cicatrix—we have in each case an example of what takes place in the lungs when a tubercular abscess heals. The parts destroyed are never reformed; but new matter is thrown out, which draws the sides of the cavity together, and seals it up. When a *boil* or *carbuncle* is completely healed, it ceases to secrete *pus;* and so also when a cavity in the lungs heals, the patient ceases to *expectorate*, because *pus* is no longer formed. To all intents and purposes, the cure is as perfect in one case as in the other.

But it may be said the blood is always *impure* in consumption, and hence cure will not take place so readily in this disease as in the other diseases mentioned. That is very true, but it does not follow that it will not do so if the physician restores the blood to its usual purity by proper inhalations. To accomplish this should always be the first aim of treatment, for assuredly no cure can be expected so long as the blood remains loaded with carbonaceous impurity. We know of no means by which the blood can be deprived of carbon *except by the use of highly oxygenated inhalations;* nor of any method by which we can act directly upon an abscess in the lungs (as we do upon a carbuncle on the external surface of the body), *except by medicating the air which the patient breathes.* When a more successful method of treatment is discovered, the profession will have reason to congratulate itself on having effected *an improvement upon nature!*

We presume there are to be found among the medical men some who, drawing their conclusions from the results of their own practice, still feel disposed to deny that it is possible to cure consumption. To a physician who has grown gray in practice, and yet, among the hundreds who have sought his advice, cannot recall to recollection even *one* consumptive invalid saved through his ministrations, this skepticism is, perhaps, natural. But let us see what those who have carefully investigated the matter say on the subject.

The late Dr. Swett remarks :—

"Another important question presents itself, is consumption a curable disease? and if so, what is the proportion of cases which recover? The general impression in the medical profession is that a patient with consumption is doomed to death. * * * I have known a number of patients, during the last fifteen years, who have had the evidences of consumption, and sometimes in an *advanced stage*, who finally recovered, and are now in the enjoyment of good health." (Page 279.)

Sir James Clark says:—

"That pulmonary consumption admits of a cure is no longer a matter of doubt. It has been clearly demonstrated by the researches of Laennec, and other modern pathologists." (Page 137.)

Professor Carswell observes:—

"Pathological anatomy has, perhaps, never afforded more conclusive evidence in proof of the curability of a disease than it has in that of *tubercular consumption.* (Cyc. Prac. Med.) And Laennec declares that the cure of consumption, where the lungs are not *completely disorganized*, ought not to be looked upon as at all impossible, in reference either to the nature of the disease or of the organ affected. * * * The destruction of a part of the substance of the lungs is by no means necessarily mortal." (Page 238.)

Then let us hear no more of the *incurability* of this disease, but let all good men unite to encourage and stimulate to increased exertion those who are zealously laboring in the great cause of science and humanity.

NOTE.—DRS. Hunter and Ramsay can be consulted, either personally or by letter, at their office, No. 1318 Chesnut Street.

INTERESTING SURGICAL OPERATIONS.—Dr. Carnochan performed two more interesting operations in surgery at the State Hospital on Saturday, with the nitrous oxide gas as the anæsthetic agent. The first was the amputation of the thigh. The patient—a male adult—was put into the anæsthetic sleep in one minute and sixteen seconds. Dr. Carnochan performed the amputation in thirty seconds, and in thirty-two seconds more the patient awoke to consciousness without nausea or the least unpleasant symptoms. He stated that he had felt no pain during the oporation. The second operation—on a male adult—was the amputation of the leg. The time in producing sleep was fifty-five seconds. The time of the operation was one minute and forty-five seconds. The time in recovering consciousness was twenty seconds. There was no nausea or sickness. A large number of surgeons and students were present, who expressed surprise and delight at the bright appearance of the patients after recovering from the effects of the gas. It seemed to be the universal opinion that the gas would supersede all other anæsthetics now in use. Dr. Colton administered the gas for these operations, and performed his part well. His establishment, No. 737 Walnut street, is now open, and Dr. Colton is always present to administer this admirable preparation.

THE WARS IN SOUTH AMERICA.

Brazil and Paraguay—Spain and Chili.

By way of Panama we have later news from South America.

PARAGUAY.

The Paraguayan army, which it was at one time supposed would cease their retrograde movement, and make a good stand or even advance again on the city of Corrientes, has definitely evacuated the province of that nation and retired into their own territory. This gives the allies the advantage of a better base of operations, especially in connection with the Brazilian fleet; but the reliance upon the efficacy of the latter is not very great, and further, the difficulties of attacking the Paraguayans have been enormously increased.

They are now concentrated, offering a very respectable front to their enemies, and are well defended by the natural configuration of their country as well as by numerous works in advantageous positions. Besides all this, the heat and the unhealthiness of the swamps begin to tell upon the allied armies, and it is, therefore, not to be wondered at that some newspapers on the other side of the Andes talk of deferring the renewal of hostilities, and even of a friendly settlement.

CHILI.

The blockading vessels on the Chilian coast remained at their respective stations December 9. The *Numancia*, iron-clad, had arrived at Calderas on her way down to Valparaiso; while the *Villa de Madrid* was, at last accounts, anchored in the harbor of Coquimbo, after a cruise between Valparaiso and the latter port, evidently on the look out for the *Esmeralda.*

The latter vessel, together with the captured *Covadonga*, have again entirely disappeared. While some suppose that they have left for Montevideo, others are of opinion that they have sailed northward, in order to join the Peruvian squadron which was to assemble in one of the southerly ports of Peru. The *Apurimac* and *Amazonas* were in Iquique, and the *Union* and *America* had left the Chinchas for the same port. What makes this supposition more probable is, that the *Limena*, on her down trip, saw two vessels, apparently men-of-war, steaming northward, abreast of Arica.

On the 2d instant an unsuccessful attempt was made by the authorities in Coquimbo to take possession of the *Salvador Vidal*, a barque which served as a sort of storeship to the blockading frigate *Blanca.*

Several Chilinos and foreigners in Montevideo have purchased and fitted out three or four privateers, to sail under the Chilian flag, and prey on the commerce of Spain on that coast.—*N. Y. Evening Post.*

Shipments of Copper in 1865.

The following is a statement of the shipments of copper last year:—

	Tons.	*Lbs.*
Portage Lake District	4596	856
Keweenaw District	3244	1678
Ontonagon District	2140	845
Total shipments	9971	1374

Or within 28 tons of a grand total of 10,000 tons in each district there has been a considerable increase over the product of 1864, the greatest being in Keweenaw district. The following are the amounts of increase, as near as can be ascertained:—

	Tons.	*Lbs.*
Keweenaw District	775	1596
Ontonagon District	420	....
Portage Lake District	350	1494
Total increase	1546	1027

TABLE OF SHIPMENTS.

	Tons.		*Tons.*
1845 to 1854	7,642	1862	9 062
1855 to 1857	11,312	1863	8,548
1858	3,500	1864	8,472
1859	4 200	1865	9 971
1860	6,000		
1861	7 400	Total	76,107

CEMETERY AT BALL'S BLUFF.—The remains of our soldiers who fell in the unfortunate battle of Ball's Bluff, October 21, 1861, were hastily buried, after the engagement, in shallow trenches or graves. The thin covering of earth gradually washed away from over the graves, leaving the honored remains, in many instances, exposed to view. Lieutenant-Colonel James M. Moore, Quartermaster, has recently selected a site, and located a national burial ground on the spot where the gallant General Baker fell. The cemetery is on a bluff eighty feet above the Potomac, and commands a fine view of the surrounding country, and is about one and three-quarters of a mile from Leesburg. It is circular in shape, and enclosed by a neat paling fence. In the centre is a mound, intended to receive a flag-staff, and on the inner circumference of the circle are the graves of the fallen brave, whose remains have been carefully collected and interred; each marked with a tablet similar to those in the cemeteries near Washington.—*Washington Star, 11th.*

ACCIDENT TO GOVERNOR BROWNLOW.—On yesterday week Governor Brownlow was riding from Knoxville towards Nashville in a train of cars. About twenty miles from Knoxville the car containg the Governor was separated from the train and thrown off the track. The Governor had his left foot and ankle bruised, but was not otherwise injured. Several of the party in the car were slightly hurt. Some malignant Rebel is supposed to have tampered with the screws and fastenings of the car. The Governor is in the city in better health than during the summer.

AN OLD PRINTER.—Mr. Barth, printer, of Breslau, celebrated in 1854 the three hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the first book printed in his establishment. This book is a German legend of some rank, and appeared in 1504. Mr. Barth's printing office is the oldest in Europe, and has been for 350 years uninterruptedly in the hands to his ancestors and himself.

MATTERS OVER THE RIVER.

SOUTH JERSEY AND PHILADELPHIA.—The railroads constructed in South Jersey within a few years have contributed invaluable advantages to the mercantile and other interests of Philadelphia. Formerly, most of the supplies needed by the inhabitants of the bay and sea shore were obtained from New York, from the fact that "all along shore" reside coasting owners and captains who traded to that city, carrying wood, truck, oysters, and fish; and the selection of goods was left to the taste of the masters of sloops and schooners. Now, the Camden and Atlantic, and West Jersey Railroad, with its two important branches, reach the most of these localities, affording storekeepers facilities for making their own selections, with but little loss of time, and giving the ladies ample opportunity for shopping.

These conveniences, also, have increased the trade of Philadelphia in proportion as they have added to the population, and brought into profitable cultivation thousands of acres of bush land. Villages have sprung up, as if by magic, along all these roads, and the two great watering places have become peopled with permanent residents. Manufacturing establishments have been erected in various places, mechanical and agricultural pursuits are expanding, and as the wilderness is made to bloom, business progresses. To these railroads, therefore, Philadelphia is indebted for an increase of trade which will compare favorably with that afforded by any two roads in Pennsylvania.

Look, too, at the wealth and luxury accruing from these facilities. The rich products of South Jersey are brought direct to the Philadelphia markets. But for the increased supply thus afforded, her growing population would be severely taxed for the want of a full supply.

Grain, fruit, vegetables, fish, oysters, game, etc., are now brought to market in quadruple quantities since railroads have been established, while the supply of all kinds of meats, poultry, eggs, butter, etc., is multiplied. It is as fortunate for Philadelphia as South Jersey that our internal improvements have developed the resources of this portion of the State so rapidly; for it has served to maintain an equilibrium in the price of products, which the unprecedented increase of population in that great city must otherwise have sadly deranged. Nor is it a lesser blessing that this additional supply has done much to place the necessaries of life within the reach of the thousands who "sweat for bread" in that city.

But not the least of the advantages afforded Philadelphia by the railroads of South Jersey are the facilities for the transhipment of goods, when navigation meets with obstructions such as we have experienced within the past week. How often it occurs that vessels are detained below, with valuable freight for consignees, who frequently suffer great loss by delay! The market price may be lost, contracts with jobbers may be broken, or the demand for them, from various causes, may cease to exist from delay. Now, it will be an easy matter to place all essential to immediate use on the railroad, and bring them up to the city. These facilities, however, will be still further increased by running a track to the Cape Island wharf, from whence goods can be taken from ice-bound vessels, and sent direct to Philadelphia.

We might add that these conveniences embrace another advantage, equally important to the merchants of that city. It enables them to compete more successfully with New York. The pretensions of the latter to commercial superiority over the former will soon be made to sink into an empty boast by the important facilities afforded Philadelphia, derived from the growing improvements of South Jersey.

LODGERS.—The Station House in Camden during the present cold and disagreeable weather has been an appropriate study for philanthropists and philosophers. Large numbers of individuals have found refuge there for the night against the pitiless storm, some of whom are objects of commiseration.

CITY INTELLIGENCE

[*For additional Local Items see Third Page.*]

TRAVELLING ON SHAPE.—James Deacon is the name of an individual who has no local habitation, and lives and travels upon his "shape." He indulges in all kinds of mean swindling from a "pull" of three cents upward. He visited the Twenty-fourth Ward a few days since, and went into several groceries, always taking care that the proprietor was absent, and the place in charge of a woman. He would represent to the attendant that on the previous day he had purchased some article, gave 50 cents in payment, but that they had forgotten to return him his change. In several cases he represented that ten and twenty cents were due him, and succeeded in obtaining this amount. He was caught by a policeman and was committed for trial by Alderman Allen.

MURDEROUS ASSAULT.—John Kerr, a drayman, was before Alderman Beitler yesterday, charged with committing a murderous assault upon one of the conductors on the Market Street Passenger Railway. John had his dray on the track and refused to turn off upon the approach of the car. The conductor remonstrated with him, whereupon he seized a piece of iron and struck the conductor over the head, inflicting a serious wound. The defendant was committed for trial. The practice indulged in by draymen and others in obstructing passenger railway tracks has become a nuisance unbearable, and if an example was made of one or two such offenders the evil would in all probability be remedied.

A PITIABLE CASE.—A case of destitution eminently worthy of public sympathy was brought to the attention of the Superintendent of the Home for Little Wanderers, No. 820 South street, last evening. It was that of a soldier's widow, with seven fine little children, without food or fuel. Food for the day has been supplied. Several gentlemen have agreed to furnish coal, which will be sent her to-day. Who will supply provisions and shoes for this interesting family? We have not space for particulars. They can be had by calling at the Little Wanderers' Home, where several of the children will be taken to-day, and provided for. Let those who would do a deed of genuine charity see to this case.

FREAKS OF AN INSANE WOMAN.—Isabella Barr, the insane woman who visited the residence of Mr. T. P. James, at Ninth and Pine streets, a few days since, and attempted to fire the house, and then assaulted Mr. James with a poker, knocking him down, was arrested yesterday. The prisoner was formerly employed at Mr. James' as a domestic. She has become insane, and was sent to the Asylum.

MULE STEALING.—Some time since, John Bartley stole four mules from the stable of Daniel Barker, at Pine street wharf, Schuylkill. He took the animals to West Philadelphia, where he traded two of them off, and sold the other two. He was arrested yesterday and held for a further hearing by Alderman Hutchinson.

LARCENY.—Mary Kelly was arrested yesterday for larceny, committed at the Dispensary on South Fifth street, below Chestnut. Several articles of value have recently been stolen from this institution. Mary was detected in the act of stealing a piece of green baize. She was committed for trial by Alderman Hurley.

ARREST OF A SNEAK THIEF.—This morning Taylor Brown, colored, was committed by Alderman Fitch to answer the larceny of a couple of horse-blankets from a stable in Cabot street, above Sixteenth. The blankets were recovered at the place where they had been sold.

AWAITING AN OWNER.—Thirteen pieces of yellow sheathing, supposed to have been stolen, were found last night in the Second Police District. They await an owner at the Station House.

REVIVAL.—The Cheltenham M. E. Church under the care of Rev. George W. Libraud, reports a very extensive religious interest. The church is nightly crowded with inquirers.

WHAT THE ALMANAC SAYS.—

By the Almanacs we are told
That in this month's third week
Comes another snap of cold,
Enough to make you squeak;
And, if it should be like the last,
It well may bid us stand aghast.

At any rate, keep your eyes wide,
And, for the threatened hour,
Such a thick overcoat provide
As comes but from the Tower.

GENTS', YOUTHS', AND BOYS' CLOTHING.
TOWER HALL,
No. 518 MARKET STREET,
BENNETT & Co.

Prices greatly reduced to suit the times.
Goods sold at lower prices than for several years.

THE TIME TO BUY MUSLINS, AND WHERE TO BUY THEM.—We need not inform experienced housekeepers that the month of January is a good time to buy Muslins, in order to anticipate, as much as possible, the necessary Spring Sewing. There is, however, this reason, a double reason, for observing this rule, the probability being that in a short time prices will be higher than now by a considerable per centage. The well-known old dry goods house of Messrs. Cooper & Conard, Ninth and Market streets, as usual, leads the van in this important department of staples, having purchased heavily when muslins were at their lowest figures, and being determined to give their customers the advantage of this fact until their present supply is exhausted. Crowds of purchasers now throng the store, and they are obtaining bargains, not only in Bleached and Unbleached *Muslins*, of every grade and width, but in Cloths, Cassimeres, Cloakings, and Boys' Wear; table damasks, napkins, tickings, black alpacas, delaines, quilts, blankets in every variety, and other dry goods, of which their stock is one of the largest and most attractive in the city. The reputation of Messrs. Cooper & Conard for selling good goods at moderate prices is proverbial.

STEPHENS' ESCAPE—

Though Stephens, "Central" Fenian Chief
Stole out of prison, he's no thief;
Some "open secrets," no doubt,
Assisted to get Stephens out,
And we think Britain, this time "sold,"
By a strong dose of *Irish* gold.
Potent, indeed, the application
Of such a salve in any nation,
And even in our virtuous land
Few can its *hard* effects withstand;
But here—as gold is not about—
Greenbacks might serve to get folks out.
Thus, in few words, I've p'ainly told
The magic power of mighty gold!
Another agent—quite as strong—
Tho' not enduring quite as long,
Is well-made Clothing, just "the cheese,"
Putting the wearer at his ease—
Clothing in which each person can
Pass for a most substantial man.
Gain credit, funds, and, lastly, *wealth*
Will actually show itself!
With such advice, without a fee,
By a poor bard imparted free,
'Tis hoped all will their fortunes better
By acting on it to the letter.
Hasten, at once, to *Perry's Store.*
And dress as they ne'er dressed before,
Nor for one hour themselves debar
From buying Clothing at the STAR.
Then, clad in garb of latest style,
Their chance is better to—"*strike ile.*"
"*The cry is, 'Still they come!'*"

Notwithstanding the fact that we have employed ten more salesmen, we are still, at times, unable to give proper attention to all who crowd the Star, seeking Low Prices and Fashionable Goods."

STAR CLOTHING EMPORIUM,
LOW PRICES AND FASHIONABLE GOODS,
No. 609 CHESNUT STREET, ABOVE SIXTH.
PERRY & Co.

Open this evening till ten o'clock.

ECONOMY should be practised by everybody, in all things. One dollar expended now in purchasing a bottle of Jayne's Expectorant, by those troubled with a slight Cold or Hoarseness or Sore Throat, may save the expense of a doctor's bill. A neglected Cough often ends in Consumption. A slight inflammation of the lining of the wind-tubes, the usual symptoms of which are a sore throat and pain in the breast, will soon lead, through want of attention, to Bronchitis. A day's delay may entail months of suffering. Let the afflicted try at once Jayne's Expectorant. It is a standard remedy, and its curative properties have been tested by thousands of persons who have recovered their health by its use. Prepared only at No. 242 Chesnut street.

PHILADELPHIA AND SHIRT MANUFACTURING.—The business of Shirt manufacturing in this city has become very extensive within the last few years, as the demand for this necessary article is steady and uninterrupted throughout the Western and Northern States. We took occasion to stroll into the Shirt Manufactory of Messrs. Richardson & Williamson, located at No. 29 Bank street, a practical and enterprising firm just formed, although the partners have been respectively engaged in the shirt business during their lives, and consequently fully understand the business in every detail. Their manufactory is large, complete, and systematic, thereby enabling them to fill the largest orders quickly. While there our attention was called to their Improved Patterns of White Shirts, some of which they have copyrighted. We think an examination of their improved styles of shirts would be advantageous.

THE FENIANS CLASP HANDS!—The Grand Centrifugal Revolution among the Centres is now at an end. O'Mahony is Head Centre (salary $2000). Mr. Roberts, late President, with his Senate, is 'left out in the cold," and very cold it was, and all Congresses, Presidents, Senators, and Representatives, and the paraphernalia of a Provisional Government, are abolished, and the Fenians return again to the beginning of the book. A most remarkable thing about the new organization is the smallness of the salaries. The Secretary of the Treasury, who is to handle millions, and give security to the amount of $500 000, is to receive a salary of $1500, others a $1000, and some $800. Surely, if this Council wants to make a decent show among the people, they must, one and all, buy their entire clothing at Charles Stokes & Co's one price, under the Continental, in this city.

THE "FLORENCE" SEWING MACHINE, we find, is being bought in preference to all others. The reasons for this are at once cogent and numerous. It does better and finer work than any of its rivals; is the only machine capable of making the lock and knot stitches; is the only machine having a uniform tension of upper and lower thread; the only machine that has the reversible feed motion enabling the operator to fasten the ends of seams, thereby saving much labor, and owing to its simple construction, it rarely, if ever, gets out of order. Office, No. 630 Chesnut street.

THE COLD WEATHER.—Good blazing fires and red hot cylinders have been in requisition for the past few days. To keep up good fires good coal is imperatively necessary. To get good coal visit Alter's coal yard, at No 957 N. Ninth street, below Girard avenue. You there get the best article in the market, well screened and free from slate. Large nut at $8, and stove and heater size $9 per ton. Orders may be left at the branch office, Sixth and Spring Garden.

COMMUNICATION.—To the Editor of THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.—Dear Sir:—I was recommended to try Hasaeesh Candy for a tickling and very annoying cough, accompanied by acidity of the stomach, and I am pleased to acknowledge that it entirely relieved me of my throat difficulties. I have since used it in my family, and three children now suffering with whooping cough are daily benefited by its use. Respectfully, G. G. EVANS,
No. 1612 Green street.

UPHOLSTERY.—Carpets laid, Bedding, Blinds, Shades, and Furniture mended and upholstery work of every description done immediately on call, by as many workmen as are required, at
W. HENRY PATTEN'S, No 1408 Chesnut street.

HAIR DYE! HAIR DYE!—Batchelor's Hair Dye is the best in the world. The only true and perfect dye—harmless, instantaneous, and reliable—produces a splendid black or natural brown—remedies the ill effects of bad dyes, and frequently restores the original color. Sold by all druggists. The genuine is signed W. A. Batchelor, No. 81 Barclay street, New York.

WINDOW SHADES, Curtains, Curtain Goods, and Bedding, at
W. HENRY PATTEN'S Old Established House,
No. 1408 Chesnut street.

QUEER PEOPLE,
GOOD PEOPLE,
ODD PEOPLE,
CROOKED PEOPLE,
STRAIGHT PEOPLE,
PLAIN PEOPLE,
HANDSOME PEOPLE,
MERRY PEOPLE,
QUIET PEOPLE,
GAY PEOPLE,
LITERARY PEOPLE,
WORKING PEOPLE,
OLD PEOPLE,
YOUNG PEOPLE,
FAT PEOPLE,
LEAN PEOPLE,
SHORT PEOPLE,
TALL PEOPLE,
ECONOMICAL PEOPLE.

People of every taste, shape, and style can be suited with articles of Dress for Sunday, week day, street, workshop, or travelling use, at prices lower than ever, because we are closing out prior to extensive alterations in our Building. *We sell perfect goods—articles that will not only look well, but wear well, and the prices are ten per cent. lower than elsewhere. Come and see before buying.*
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
OAK HALL,
Popular Clothing House,
S. E. Corner SIXTH and MARKET Streets.

HAVANA CIGARS and Lynchburg Tobacco, best in the city, at moderate prices, at Flaherty's, No. 837 Chesnut, opposite the Continental. Notice, Store closed on Sunday. Customers please purchase Saturday night.

THE STOCK OF BOOKS at Evans' Gift Book Store, No. 628 Chesnut street, cannot be surpassed. Prices the same as at other stores, and a Gift, worth from 50 cents to $100, given with each book purchased.

"PHARAOH'S SERPENTS."—A Scientific Miracle! Astonishing everybody! Amusement for all. Bower's Laboratory, Sixth and Vine streets; 50 cents; Mail, 55 cents.

THE art of pleasing everybody is well understood at the Gift Book Store, No. 628 Chesnut street. Two Gifts for the price of one to all customers.

TRUSSES, BRACES, and Mechanical Remedies adjusted with professional skill by C. H. Needles, corner of Twelfth and Race streets. Ladies' entrance on Twelfth street, first door below Race.

PRICES REDUCED.—All tastes suited in styles of Photographs and manner of execution, at B. F. Reimer's, No. 624 Arch Street. Don't delay. Go early; days short.

MATTRESSES and Bedding renovated, and made up equal to new, at
W. HENRY PATTEN'S, No. 1408 Chesnut street.

THE EVANS GIFT BOOK STORE, at No. 628 Chesnut street, is the great centre of attraction for all persons desirous of receiving a valuable Gift.

CHILDREN'S CLOTHING.—All the new styles at M. Shoemaker & Co.'s, Nos. 4 and 6 N. Eighth street.

LACE CURTAINS, and Vestibule Laces and Rods, in great variety, at
W. HENRY PATTEN'S, No. 1408 Chesnut street.

CHEAP BOOKS are to be had at Evans' Gift Book Store, and handsome presents go with each Book sold.

OLD FURNITURE overhauled, mended, and re-upholstered, at
W. HENRY PATTEN'S, No. 1408 Chesnut street.

I. E. WALRAVEN,
Masonic Hall.

Window Curtains,	Window Shades,
Window Curtains,	Window Shades,
Window Curtains,	Window Shades,
Window Curtains,	Window Shades,

I. E. WALRAVEN,
No. 719 Chesnut street,

W. & B., Good Clothing, Oak Hall, Sixth and Market.
W. & B., Good Clothing, Oak Hall, Sixth and Market.
W. & B., Good Clothing, Oak Hall, Sixth and Market.
W. & B., Good Clothing, Oak Hall, Sixth and Market.
W. & B., Good Clothing, Oak Hall, Sixth and Market.
W. & B., Good Clothing, Oak Hall, Sixth and Market.

MARRIED.

HALLIWELL—SETTLE.—On the 11th instant, by the Rev Joseph Castle, D. D., HENRY W. HALLIWELL to Miss LIZZIE SETTLE, both of this city.

O'CALLAGHAN—McLAUGHLIN.—On Monday, January 1, 1866, by the Rev. P. Kearns, P. P. St. Anne's, Port Richmond, Mr. JOHN O'CALLAGHAN to Miss ELIZABETH McLAUGHLIN, both of this city.

DIED.

BRODERICK.—On the 10th instant, JOHN BRODERICK, aged 38 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 2012 Market street, on Sunday afternoon at 1 o'clock, without further notice. To proceed to Cathedral Cemetery.

COLE.—On the 10th instant, JOHN, son of Isabella and the late John Cole, in the 20th year of his age.

His male relatives and friends, also Empire Lodge, No. 104, I. O. of O. F., and the members of Company C, 1st California Regiment, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his mother, No. 208 N. Fifteenth street, above Race, on Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock. To proceed to Odd Fellows' Cemetery.

GARTSIDE.—On the 10th inst., GEORGIANNA, daughter of Amos and Emma Gartside, aged 2 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, Chester, Delaware county, on Monday afternoon; to meet at the house at 1 o'clock. Funeral to proceed to Chester Rural Cemetery. *

GEISLER.—On the 8th instant, SARAH H. GEISLER, wife of Henry C. Geisler, in the 37th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her husband, Front street, below Norris on Sunday afternoon, the 14th instant, at 1 o'clock, without further notice.

PRATT.—On the 11th instant, in his 19th year ROWLAND PARRY, only son of Erasmus C. and the late Sophia P. Pratt.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from No. 1618 N. Fifteenth street, on Monday morning, the 15th instant, at 10 o'clock. To proceed to Woodlands Cemetery. **

SHEARER.—On the 9th instant, Mr. RICHARD T. SHEARER, son of Mrs. Catharine Boyer, aged 28 years and 10 months.

The relatives and friends of the family, and the Journeyman Coopers' Union, Wecacoe Fire Company, and United Association, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his mother's residence, No. 118 Wharton street, on Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock. To proceed to Ebenezer Church Ground.

YEWDALL.—SAMUEL YEWDALL, on the 11th instant, in the 46th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of the Sons of St. George, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, near Hestonville, Twenty-fourth Ward, on Tuesday morning at 10 o'clock, without further notice. To proceed to Laurel Hill Cemetery. **

FINE RAZORS IN CASES, AND A GOOD assortment of Pocket-Knives, with Pearl, Tortoise Shell, and other neat handles.
TRUMAN & SHAW,
No 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

GALVANIZED COAL SCUTTLES ARE FAR more durable as the protects them from rust and wear. For sale, with a general variety of seasonable Hardware, by
TRUMAN & SHAW,
No 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

TO SKATERS.—SKATES SHARPENED. Skaters' Patent Strap Puller, with Ice Drill in it. Pocket Gimlet, Heel Plates, Skate Straps, and a general variety of Skates for Ladies and Gentlemen at
TRUMAN & SHAW'S,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

THEO. H. M'CALLA,
FASHIONABLE HATTER,
AT HIS OLD ESTABLISHED STAND,
No. 804 CHESNUT STREET. 12tf

TO RENT.

A NEW AND ELEGANT FOUR-STORY HOUSE, with furniture to rent, or House to rent and furniture for sale, on N. Broad street. Address Box 2564 Philadelphia Post Office. 1 5 fmst*

FRANKLIN

SILVER MINING COMPANY,

FOR MINING IN NEVADA.

CAPITAL.....$1,000,000.

SHARES $10.

DIRECTORS:

GEORGE STILLE, President.
DR. R. P. HARRIS, Vice-President.
SILAS BETTS, Treasurer.
R. P. KING, CHARLES HILLBORN,
WILLIAM SIEFFE, R. B. FITTS.

HARRISON GRAMBO, Secretary.

G. P. FITTS, Mining Engineer, Canon City, Nevada.

OFFICE,

No. 432 CHESNUT STREET,

SECOND STORY,

PHILADELPHIA.

The Directors of the FRANKLIN SILVER MINING COMPANY invite investments in no doubtful enterprise. They have secured two mines of ascertained richness, in Big Creek Mining District, Lander county, Nevada, situated but one and a half miles from Canton City, and about ten miles from Austin.

Their ledges are of great width, rich in surface indications, and at a depth of only sixty feet, the continuation of their property, yielded ore that paid $215 per ton, worked by the rudest method.

For one-half interest in a location adjoining the "CUSTOM-HOUSE" LEDGE, upon the same vein of ore, an offer of $150,000 in coin was refused.

This "CUSTOM-HOUSE" LEDGE, of which 2000 feet belongs to this Company, is exceedingly rich, and so located that a tunnel 200 feet in length will strike the ledge at a depth of 200 feet below its outcrop. Longer tunnels will strike the ledge at proportionately greater depths.

Work upon this tunnel is being prosecuted with the utmost vigor. It can be continued all winter, and rich "pay-rock" will be ready at an early day for reduction at the mills, already located at a short distance, and favorable arrangements are already made for crushing the ores of the Company until such time as their own works are erected.

The "PRICE CURRENT" Ledge of 2000 feet in length is located on the opposite side of the same Canon as the ledge already described. It is about eight feet in width, with well-defined casings, crops out nearly its whole length, and crossing the summit of the ridge which divides Perkins' Canon from Brooks' Canon, it presents favorable conditions for development from either valley.

A suitable description of these properties cannot be given in a few words; full information may be obtained at the office of the Company.

The advantages of a choice among many good locations have been secured by the personal inspection of a representative of the Company, of practical mining experience. From his detailed reports, the Company are assured of the great value and richness of their property, and arrangements are made for prosecuting the business with vigor, economy, and despatch.

Twenty-five thousand shares of the stock of the Company will be sold on account of Working Capital. No other stock is offered for sale. Subscription Books will open January 15, at the Office, No. 432 CHESNUT Street (up stairs). 1 10wsw3t

SKATING PARKS.

SKATING! SKATING!! SKATING!!!

SKATING.

SKATING.
CENTRAL SKATING PARK,
FIFTEENTH and WALLACE Streets.

SPLENDID SKATING TO-DAY.
SPLENDID SKATING TO-DAY.

The Central Park Band will be in attendance afternoon and evening. The Central Park is the only Park brilliantly illuminated by
GAS LIGHT. 1 9

WANTS.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS BOOK-KEEPER or Assistant Book-keeper and Salesman, by a Young Man of experience and good business qualifications. Will be disengaged on 1st February. A firm doing a country business will find it to their advantage to address "M. F. G.," TELEGRAPH office. 1 10 6t

WE THIS DAY ESTABLISH A

BRANCH BANKING HOUSE

AT No. 3 NASSAU STREET,

NEW YORK.

SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.

PHILADELPHIA, January 1, 1866. 1 2rp

TENER & DAVIS,

LAW AND COLLECTION OFFICE,

No. 13 S. THIRD STREET,

MERCANTILE CLAIMS COLLECTED,

And Law Business of all kinds attended to in all parts of the United States and Canada with fidelity.

MATURING PAPER COLLECTED AT USUAL BANK RATES. 1 13 12trp

DRIED AND CANNED FRUITS.

ADAMS COUNTY PARED PEACHES.
UNPARED PEACHES.
DRIED CHERRIES.

Peaches and Cherries in CANS. These Fruits are the finest put up. For sale by
JAMES R. WEBB,
1 13 1m WALNUT AND EIGHTH STREETS.

DR. HUNTER, No. 44 N. SEVENTH STREET, ABOVE FILBERT, PHILADELPHIA, Acknowledged by all parties interested as by far the MOST SUCCESSFUL PHYSICIAN in the treatment of *Diseases in his specialty*, QUICK, THOROUGH, *and permanent cure guaranteed* in every case. Remember DR. HUNTER'S Celebrated Remedies can only be had genuine at his old established Office No. 44 N. SEVENTH Street, above Filbert. 1 13 6t*

CERTIFICATE NO. 195, FOR 100 SHARES IN the name of Humphrey Riel, and Certificate No. 196, for 100 shares in the name of D. B. Rowley, both in the Ocean Oil Company of Philadelphia, having been lost or miscarried by mail, application has been made for new certificates.
1 13 3w 5t* PAUL A. DAVIS, JR.

NUMBER L.

A DIET FOR MENTAL DYSPEPTICS, AND A CURE FOR HY-POCHONDRIA, HY-POCRISY, OR ANY COMPLAINT OF A HY ORDER.

BY OUR SERIES EDITOR.

ALMANAC AND DIARY.

SHORT METRE-ILLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS FOR THE WEAK.

January, 1866.

Monday, 8.—Anniversary of the Battle of New Orleans. The Veterans meet and pass their usual resolutions that the pensions of the War of 1812 should be increased. Before the meeting disperses they all feel rich enough to make them contented till next Anniversary.

Tuesday, 9.—The Oldest Inhabitant expresses his opinion about the weather. Others got the Adams Express Company to do it for them, as it was too cold for much private expression out of doors. When the Sun was at its Ze-nith Mercury was at its Ze-ro.

Wednesday, 10.—The Iowa Giantess publishes her marriage After a long weight (583 pounds) a German printer concluded to take her, being an advocate of "lat takes," and very impressible, he was unable to stand her *sighs*.

Thursday, 11.—Fishy proceedings at Harrisburg. Strong protest against damming the Susquehanna by the gudgeons and suckers of the Capital. Governor Curtin thinks that as Pennsylvania was settled by Quakers, the opinion of the Shad-bellies ought to be respected.

Friday, 12.—Base bawlers on the ice. Unless parents and guardians will keep their youngsters off the Park, this bawling on the ice will become as great a nuisance as the Base balling has on the field.

Saturday, 13.—Series Column Day. On account of the coldness of the weather the Editor's best jokes this week have not yet been thawed out.

A BASE-"BAWL MATC ON THE ICE.

Meeting of the Shad Interest at Harrisburg.

An of-Fish-al meeting of those interested in the Damming of the Susquehanna by the Canal Company was held at Harrisburg this week, and was well represented by some Shad of the highest standing in the market and community.

The *Chairman* called the meeting to order in a neat speech, remarking, "What Shad-ows we are, and what 'shadders' we pursue" (immense applause), evidently alluding to the purpose of the shadders to catch the fish on the other side of the dam with a gill-net. The Chairman thought it high time to raise their voices at this crisis, as other Fin-ians had done (cries of good! good!), and demand of the State Legislature that there should be no Dam obstructions put in the noble Susquehanna by any Company. No matter if the said Company was composed of the "big fish" (sensation) of the State, he would never extend the right fin of fellowship to any one engaged in such a scaly proceeding. (Great applause, during which the Chairman took his seat.)

Shad No. 2 rose to a point of order to ask whether they intended to use "shore," "sweep," or "gill" nets on the upper Susquehanna, and whether the Nett profits (applause) of the proposed Company were to be free from State tax. For his part he would think himself in Seine, to advocate any such measure (great cheering). He had seen enough fishing for patronage since he had been in Harrisburg, to convince him that nobody worked for the good of the public; on the contrary, when a member is approached on any subject of public utility and asked to give it his attention, and no fee accompanies the application, he gives them a cold shoulder, with the remark that he has "other fish to fry." (Cheers.)

A Voice—"Does he mean any of us?"

Shad No. 3—"Fellow Shad-bellies, I am as much impressed with the importance of this subject as any one can be, but why is it that we are left to fight against this Dam Company alone? are there no other fish interested? Where's Johnny Roach? the Catties, why are they not here? and the Rock family? if they don't attend to their and our interests it will be the Rock on which we'll split (cheers); and though Dr. Landis may have a rock to split Churches on, it takes a good one and a good many of them to split a Canal Company." (Cheers.)

Chairman—I hope members will not spend all of their time in talking about this thing, like the Legislature, else they may say of us as they do of them, that we are "perfect shads." I propose that we teach this "scaly" Company that it is not all fish that comes to their net, but that we will kick against it continually and avoid their meshes. (Great cheering.)

Shad No. 4 thought it had better be ascertained when the Dam was going to be built, and then adjourn the Convention immediately, and get on the safe side of it before they committed themselves to any particular *line* of action, and he would recommend getting into deep water. They might by that means do two things—induce the Company to get over their heads, and perhaps sink their capital or themselves.

Shad No. 1 remarked that a greater set of "suckers" never got together than there was now in Harrisburg, and he was certain that no genteel Sucker of his acquaintance would have anything to do with them, and he would propose a meeting of all the big and little fish in the Susquehanna in Convention, and petition the Legislature against chartering a Company with any such Dam privileges, and promise, if our petition is respected, that we will establish "schools" throughout the whole district. As Water-falls are going out of fashion, the Company will never be popular or profitable. (Immense cheering).

The *Chairman* here arose and reminded the members that the time was up, the tide was about turning, and he would adjourn the Convention to take the tide at the young flood, for, as the poet says, "There is a tide in the affairs of men, which, taken at the flood, leads on to fortune;" and if the present tide does not lead us that far, it will lead us above the town, where we may get something to drink, for he felt like a "fish out of water" in such dry company as he experienced there.

After singing an Ode to the female shad present, commencing "Roe! brothers, Roe!" the meeting adjourned up stream.

THE LADIES "LOOK UP" THIS SLOPPY WEATHER, WHY CAN'T THE GENTLEMEN?

Reflections of a Grate Mind.

Of all the kinds of knowledge there is none less backed by modesty than the universally claimed Knowledge of the way to Poke the Fire. In every one's opinion there is but one right way to do it, and in every one's opinion that right way is their own.

Many say that they love a fire for its companionship, but it will not do to be on too close terms with it. Like a certain class of men, a fire is pleasant company, but you must keep somewhat at a distance, or you will get your fingers burnt.

Little Boy.—"No, sir; I didn't see nobody throw no snowballs, sir."

THE FLIGHT OF GENIUS.—Too frequently this *flight* is the uppermost flight in the house.

TO SEE HELLER ANYTHING ELSE—Go to Concert Hall to-night.

PRIMERY FORMATIONS—Percussion Caps.

Fashions for next Summer.

"COMING EVENTS CAST THEIR SHADOWS BEFORE."

Typographical Errors of my First Poem.

Ah! here it is! I'm famous now—
An author and a poet!
It really is in print! ye gods!
How proud I'll be to show it!
And gentle Annie! what a thrill
Will animate her breast,
To read these ardent lines and know
To whom they are addressed!

Why, bless my soul! here's something strange,
What can the paper mean,
By talking of "the graceful brooks
That gander o'er the green."
And here's a T, instead of N,
Which makes it "tippling rill!"
"We'll seek the shad," instead of "shade;"
And "hell," instead of "nill."

"They look so"—what? I recollect,
'Twas "sweet" and then 'twas "kind;'
And now to think the stupid fool
For "bland" has printed "blind."
Was ever such provoking work—
'Tis curious, by the by,
How anything is rendered blind
By giving it an eye.

"Hast thou no teers," the T's left out,
"Hast thou no ears," instead;
"I hope that thou art dear," is put
"I hope that thou art dead."
Who ever saw in such a space
So many blunders crammed?
"Those gentle eyes bedimmed" is spelt,
"Those gentle eyes bedammed."

"The color of the rose" is "nose,"
"Affection" is "affliction;"
I wonder if the likeness holds
In fact as well as fiction.
"Thou art a friend," the R is gone;
Who ever would have dreamed
That such a trifling thing could change
A "friend" into a "fiend."

"Thou art the same" is rendered "lame!"
It really is too bad;
And here because an I is out,
My "lovely maid" is "mad."
They drove her blind by poking in
An eye—a process new;
And now they've gouged it out again
And made it crazy, too.

"Where have the muses fled, that thou
Shouldst live so long unsung;"
Thus read my vision—here it is—
"Shouldst live so long unhung."
"The fate of woman's love is thine;"
And H commences "fate;"
How small a circumstance will turn
A woman's love to hate!

I'll read no more! What will I do?
I'll never dare to send it!—
The paper's scattered far and wide—
'Tis now too late to mend it.
O Fame! thou cheat of human bliss!
Why did I ever write!
I wish my poem had been burnt
Before it saw the light.

Let's stop and recapitulate:—
I've damm'd her eyes, that's plain:
I've told her she's a lunatic,
And blind, and deaf, and lame.
Was ever such a horrid hash
In poetry or prose?
I've said she was a fiend, and praised
The color of her nose.

I wish I had that editor
About a half a minute,
I'd BANG him to his heart's content,
And with an H begin it.
I'd JAM his body, eyes and bones,
And spell it with a D,
I'd send him to that hill of his—
He spells it with an E.

RARE CHANCE
FOR INVESTMENT.

THE COMMONWEALTH GOLD AND SILVER MINING COMPANY, OF NEVADA.

CAPITAL, $300,000. 30,000 SHARES OF $10 EACH.

15,000 *SHARES FOR SALE TO RAISE A DEVELOPMENT FUND.*

PRESIDENT,
ANDREW G. CURTIN, Governor of Pennsylvania.

VICE-PRESIDENT,
HON. WILLIAM B. MANN.

TREASURER,
H. A. SALTER.

SECRETARY,
S. A. J. SALTER.

DIRECTORS,
His Excellency Governor ANDREW G. CURTIN,
Hon. WILLIAM B. MANN,
M. M. BARKER,
H. A. SALTER,
HORACE F. BUNN,
JOHN BURT, Geologist of Michigan.
S. A. J. SALTER.

The Company, in order to raise a fund to develope and work their mine, have determined to offer one-half of their stock, or 15,000 shares, to the public for sale.

All subscriptions must be accompanied by a payment of forty per cent. in cash, of the amount of stock subscribed for, which payment, it is believed may be all that will be required, and that the fund thus produced, will be sufficient to start and continue mining operations, which will bring returns to the Company as will enable it to fully develope and successfully work their mine.

This Company own the Boyd and Hunter Gold and Silver Mine, situate in Smoky Valley District, eight miles south of the city of Austin, Reese River country, Lander county, State of Nevada; contains 1400 lineal feet, and is reputed one of the best undeveloped mines in the State.

AVERAGE ASSAY, $433 43 PER TON.

This Company has organized for work, and not stock manufacturing.

Professor Silliman and others say that Reese River ore averages $250 per ton. The Company expect in a short time to mine at least twenty-five tons of ore per day, and if this ore averages $200 per ton, the earnings will be $1,500 000 in bullion per annum, which is considered a safe estimate.

There is believed to be no instance on record of failure in this section, where silver mining companies have commenced operations with the requisite development fund on with fair surface indications to begin with; success in this enterprise may be considently predicted. [2 30 sawlt2t

Prospectus, giving full information, may be had at the Office of the Company, No. 422 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia, where subscriptions will be received.

PERSONAL.

GREAT REDUCTION IN COFFEE, AT WILSON'S Tea Warehouse, No. 236 CHESNUT Street.

30 CENTS.—ROASTED RIO COFFEE, AT WILSON'S Tea Warehouse, No. 236 CHESNUT Street.

35 CENTS.—BEST ROASTED RIO COFFEE, at WILSON'S, No. 236 CHESNUT Street.

40 CENTS—FINEST OLD JAVA, ROASTED, at WILSON'S, No. 236 CHESNUT Street.

70 CENTS.—BLACK AND GREEN TEA SIFTINGS, in quantities not less than one pound, at WILSON'S.

GOOD DOLLAR TEA, BLACK AND GREEN, at WILSON'S, No. 236 CHESNUT Street.

TEAS AND COFFEES AT WHOLESALE prices, at WILSON'S Tea Warehouse, No. 230 CHESNUT Street. 1 2 1m

TEAS, &c.

COUSTY'S TEA WAREHOUSE.—Established in 1806.—Importer and Dealer in Fine Teas, Wines, and Liquors, Choice Havana Cigars, Cross & Blackwell's Pickles and Sauces, English and Scotch Ale and Porter, Canned Meats, Fruits, Soup, Etc. Navy Messes put up with care. A 1No. 118 S. SECOND Street, 1 1y JOSHUA H. COUSTY.

LAST PROCLAMATION TO THE PUBLIC!—WILLIAM INGRAM, Tea Dealer, No 43 S. SECOND Street has sold out his entire stock at war prices, and now that the Rebellion is over and peace proclaimed we can sell at 75 to 100 per cent. less than former prices. Having this day received a large supply of very fine Teas of all grades, from 40 cents to $1 30 a pound; Coffees from 28 to 40 cents a pound. Call and examine our fresh Teas. 7 8 1y

G. C. REUKAUFF,
MANUFACTURER OF
LOOKING-GLASS,
PORTRAIT,
PHOTOGRAPH,
AND
PICTURE FRAMES,
AND GILT MOULDINGS
No. 929 ARCH STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
PAINTINGS, AND A GREAT VARIETY OF ENGRAVINGS ON HAND.
OLD WORK RECILT EQUAL TO NEW. 11 6 4m

G. W. PITCHER,
FRAME
MANUFACTURER,
AND DEALER IN
Photograph Albums,
BOOKS, BIBLES, PRAYERS,
Magazines, Novels, and all the New Publications.
CARD, MEDIUM, AND IMPERIAL
PHOTOGRAPHS.
Stereoscopes and Stereoscopic Views.
Pictures of all kinds Framed to order.
808 CHESTNUT ST. 808

BRIDESBURG MACHINE WORKS, OFFICE, No. 65 N. FRONT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.
We are prepared to fill orders to any extent for our well known MACHINERY FOR COTTON AND WOOLLEN MILLS, including all recent improvements in Carding, Spinning, and Weaving.
We invite the attention of manufacturers to our extensive works. 1 1 ALFRED JENKS & SON.

NEW MUSIC STORE.—WILLIAM H BONER & CO., No. 1102 CHESNUT Street.
Dealers in American and Foreign Music; Pianos, Melodeons, and Musical Instruments of all kinds; also, a superior quality of Strings constantly on hand. 11 7 9m

THE STAMP AGENCY, NO. 304 CHESNUT STREET, ABOVE THIRD, WILL BE CONTINUED AS HERETOFORE.
STAMPS of EVERY DESCRIPTION CONSTANTLY ON HAND, AND IN ANY AMOUNT. 11 13

PROPOSALS.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE LIGHT-HOUSE BOARD.
WASHINGTON CITY, January 6, 1866.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until 1 o'clock P. M., on FRIDAY, the 9th day of February, 1866, for supplying the Light-house Establishment with sixty thousand gallons of the best quality pure Winter Strained Oil, either Lard or Sperm, to be divided into four lots, and to be delivered at the times undermentioned, alongside of the Government supply vessels, or at the warehouse or other place of deposit, to be designated by the Inspecting Officer, or other authorized agent of the Light-house Board, in strong, tight, iron-bound, well-made casks, suitable for shipping, in good order, of a capacity each of from fifty to eighty gallons—not to exceed the latter. The Oil may be delivered at Boston or New York, at the option of the bidders.

The place of delivery in each case must be distinctly stated in the bids, and will be embraced in the contracts.

The four lots will be delivered as follows, viz.:—

Lot No. 1.—Fifteen thousand (15,000) gallons on the 2d day of April, 1866, or as soon thereafter as the proper tests and gauging can be completed.

Lot No. 2.—Fifteen thousand (15,000) gallons on the 16th day of April, 1866, or as soon thereafter as the proper tests and gauging can be completed.

Lot No. 3.—Fifteen thousand (15,000) gallons on the 1st day of June, 1866, or as soon thereafter as the proper tests and gauging can be completed.

Lot No. 4.—Fifteen thousand (15,000) gallons on the 1st day of August, 1866, or as soon thereafter as the proper tests and gauging can be completed.

Separate proposals will be received at the same time for 5000 gallons of Colza or Lard Oil, to be delivered as above stipulated, at Detroit, Michigan, on the 1st day of May, 1866.

No bid will be considered unless from a manufacturer of the article.

No part of the Oil proposed for and to be embraced in the contracts under this advertisement will be accepted, received, or paid for, until it shall have been proved, to the entire satisfaction of the person or persons charged with its examination, test, and inspection, to be of the best quality pure Winter Strained Oil and free from mixture with other or inferior oils and adulterations.

The usual means for determining the character and quality of the Sperm Oil will be employed, viz:—specific gravity, burning, the amount of residuum, and any other proper tests to arrive at correct conclusions that may be deemed necessary.

The Lard Oil will be subjected to special tests, and will be rejected unless found to be, in regard to burning and fluidity under reduction of temperature, and in every other respect equal to that of the standard adopted by the Board, of which a sample will be furnished on application to the Light-house Engineer at Boston, Massachusetts.

The casks must be guaged, under the direction and personal supervision of the Inspecting Officer, by a custom house or other legally authorized and sworn gauger, according to the United States standard, and must be marked and accepted before they are removed from the cellar or warehouse of the contractor. The temperature of the Oil will be accurately noted, and the measurements reduced to the standard temperature of 60 deg. Fahrenheit, by tables prepared for the purpose.

Proposals will be received and considered for each lot separately, or for all or the lots, at the option of the bidder; but no bid will be considered for a less quantity than that specified as one lot, to be delivered at one time and place. Each bid must state explicitly, written out in full, the kind of oil offered, whether Sperm, Lard, or Colza, the rate per gallon, the number of the lot or lots bid for, and the place of delivery, conforming to this advertisement.

Bids submitted by different members of the same firm or copartnership will not be considered.

The Light-house Board, under the authority of the Department, reserves the right to reject any bid, although it may be the lowest, for other considerations than the price.

No bid will be considered for any other kind or description of oil than those specially called for in this advertisement.

A bond, with security to the satisfaction of the Department, in a penalty equal to one-fourth of the amount of each contract made under these proposals, will be required of each contractor, conditioned for the faithful performance of the contract, to be executed within ten days after the acceptance of the bid.

Each offer must be accompanied by a written guarantee, signed by one or more responsible persons, and known to the Department as such, or certified by a United States district judge, attorney, navy agent, or collector of the customs, to the effect that, if the bid be accepted, the bidder will duly execute a contract in good faith, according to the provisions and terms of this advertisement, within ten days after acceptance; and that in case the said party offering shall fail to enter into the contract as aforesaid, he or they guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said party and the next lowest bidder. All bids must be sealed and endorsed "Proposals for oil for Light-houses," and then placed in another envelope, and directed, prepaid, to the Secretary of the Light-house Board, Washington City.

All bids will be opened, publicly, at the hour and on the day specified.

Payments will be made for the several lots of oil within thirty days after they shall have been received by the United States.

By order of the Light-house Board.
1 11 25t ANDREW A. HARWOOD, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE DEPOT QUARTERMASTER, FORT LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS, December 19, 1865.

PROPOSALS FOR ARMY TRANSPORTATION.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock on the 31st day of January, 1866, for the transportation of Military Supplies during the year 1866, on the following routes:—

ROUTE No. 1.—From Forts Leavenworth, Laramie, and Riley, and other depots that may be established during the above year on the west bank of the Missouri river, north of Fort Leavenworth and south of latitude 42 degrees north, to any posts or stations that are or may be established in the Territories of Nebraska, Dacotah, Idaho, and Utah, south of latitude 44 degrees north, and east of longitude 114 degrees west; and in the Territory of Colorado north of 40 degrees north. Bidders to state the rate per 100 pounds per 100 miles at which they will transport said stores in each of the months from April to September inclusive, of the year 1866.

ROUTE No. 2.—From Forts Leavenworth and Riley, in the State of Kansas, and the town of Kansas, in the State of Missouri, to any posts or stations that are or may be established in the State of Kansas, or in the Territory of Colorado, south of latitude 40 degrees north, drawing supplies from Fort Leavenworth; and to Fort Union, N. M., or other depot that may be designated in that Territory, to Fort Garland, and to any other point or points on the route. Bidders to state the rate per 100 pounds per 100 miles at which they will transport said stores in each of the months from April to September inclusive, of the year 1866.

ROUTE No. 3.—From Fort Union or such other depot as may be established in the Territory of New Mexico, to any posts or stations that are or may be established in that Territory, and to such posts or stations as may be designated in the Territory of Arizona and State of Texas, west of longitude 105 degrees west. Bidders to state the rate per 100 pounds per 100 miles at which they will transport said stores in each of the months from June to November inclusive, of the year 1866.

The weight to be transported each year will not exceed 10,000,000 pounds on Route No. 1, 15,000,000 pounds on Route No. 2, and 6,000,000 pounds on Route No. 3.

No additional percentage will be paid for the transportation of bacon, lard, bread, pine lumber, shingles, or any other stores.

Bidders should give their names in full, as well as their places of residence, and each proposal should be accompanied by a bond in the sum of ten thousand dollars, signed by two or more responsible persons, guaranteeing that, in case a contract is awarded for the route mentioned in the proposal to the parties proposing, the contract will be accepted and entered into, and good and sufficient security furnished by said parties, in accordance with the terms of this advertisement.

The amount of bonds required from the contractors will be as follows:—

On Route No. 1	$100,000
" 2	200,000
" 3	60,000

Satisfactory evidence of the loyalty and solvency of each bidder and person offered as security will be required.

Proposals must be indorsed:—

"Proposals for Army Transportation on Route No. 1," "2" or "3," as the case may be, and none will be entertained unless they fully comply with all the requirements of this advertisement.

Parties to whom awards are made must be prepared to execute contracts at once, and to give the required bonds for the faithful performance of the same.

Contracts will be made subject to the approval of the Quartermaster-General; but the right is reserved to reject any or all bids that may be offered.

Contractors must be in readiness for service by the 1st day of April, 1866, and they will be required to have a place of business or agency at or in the vicinity of Forts Leavenworth and Union, and other depots that may be established, at which they may be communicated with promptly and readily.

By order of the Quartermaster-General.
J. A. POTTER.
12 22 3t Colonel and Chief Quartermaster.

THE STAMP AGENCY, NO. 304 CHESNUT STREET, ABOVE THIRD, WILL BE CONTINUED AS HERETOFORE.
STAMPS of EVERY DESCRIPTION CONSTANTLY ON HAND AND IN ANY AMOUNT. 11 13

MARSHAL'S SALES.

MARSHAL'S SALE.—BY VIRTUE OF A writ of sale by the Hon. John Cadwalader, Judge of the District Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, to me directed, will be sold at public sale, to the highest and best bidder, for cash, on the premises, S. E. corner of BROAD and WALLACE Streets, on THURSDAY, the 18th day of January, A. D. 1866, at 12 o'clock M.:—

35 barrels Smoking Tobacco.
1 Roger Steam Roller.
2 Roger Cutting Machines.
1 Roger Press.
1 Steam Engine and Gauge.
1 Platform Scale
2 lines Shafting and Belting.
1 Dressing Table.
1 Oil Can.
1 Box and Tools.
2 Stoves.
7 Empty Barrels.
3 Empty Half Barrels.
1 barrel pure Yara; 1 bale, 90 pounds.
1 box Liquorice Paste.
1 lot Stems.
1 Vice.
1 Press and Boxes.
1 Drayton Machine.
1 Drying Apparatus (pipes).
1 Coffee Mill.
1 Scale.
5 Sieves.
1 Table.
1 packing Table and contents.
50 half barrels Chewing Tobacco.
25 lbs. Pulverized Liquorice.
9 cases and 4 lbs Kill-kinick.
124 bbls. Smoking Tobacco.
5 bbls., part full, Stems of Tobacco.
17 bbls. Stem Tobacco.
3 half bbls., part full, Chewing Tobacco.
252 lbs. baled Tobacco.
4 bbls. Shorts
270 lbs. broken Stems.
6 Empty Barrels.
2 cases Stem Smoking.
1 lot Driving Frames and Racks.
1 lot Steam Pipes.
2 Shovels.
1 Fork.
1 Stove.
1 ream large Wrapping Paper.
20 Empty Half Barrels.
10,572 lbs. Smoking Tobacco.
1 case Dust or Shorts.
1 hhd. Leaf Tobacco, with sample, No. 55 595.
1 hhd. Leaf Tobacco, with sample, No. 21,487.
1 hhd. Leaf Tobacco, with sample, No. 20 852.
1 hhd. Leaf Tobacco, with sample, No. 55,987.
1 hhd. Leaf Tobacco, No. 58,401.
1 hhd. Scraps, No 58 277.
8 hhd. Leaf Tobacco, No. 52 252.
1 hhd. Leaf Tobacco, No. 71 579.
1 hhd. Leaf Tobacco, No. 58,969.
1 hhd. Leaf Tobacco, No. 53 204.
1 hhd. Leaf Tobacco, No. 76,523.
8 hhd. Leaf Tobacco, No. 58 400.
1 hhd. Leaf Tobacco, No 63 608.
1 hhd. Leaf Tobacco, No. 56,751.
1 hhd. Scraps.
10 hhd. Stems. S R., Nos. 211, 206, 205, 198, 212, 198, 201, 203, 209, 212.
200 pounds Scraps.
200 pounds Stems.
100 Staves
1 Lot Samples.
1 Elevator.
2 Hoisting boxes.
2 Casing boards.
1 Drying apparatus.
79 barrels Smoking Tobacco.
1 Desk, drawers and cases.
1 Pair Scales.
1 Safe.
8 Chairs.
1 Stove.
1 Iron Hat Rack.
1 Letter Press.
921 lbs. Heartsease Smoking Tobacco.
250 lbs. Skating Club do do
277 lbs. Pure Yara do do
1 Steam Boiler.
1 Shafting and Belt.
2 Grindstones.
3 Cases Seed Leaf Tobacco, 529, 98, 560.
1 Lot coal—one ton.
1 Horse.
1 Business Wagon.
1 Set Harness.
1 Straw Cutter
2 Buckets, and other small articles

P. C. ELLMAKER,
United States Marshal,
Eastern District of Pennsylvania.
Philadelphia, January 2, 1866. 1 3 wfm6t

MARSHAL'S SALE.—BY VIRTUE OF A writ of sale by the Hon JOHN CADWALADER, Judge of the District Court of the United States in and for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, to me directed, will be sold at public sale to the highest and best bidder, for cash, at Powell Seiger & Co.'s store, No. 127 N. Front street, at 12 o'clock M., on FRIDAY, the 19th day of January, 1866, TWENTY THOUSAND CIGARS, packed in one-tenth boxes. P. C. ELLMAKER,
U. S. Marshal for Eastern District of Penna.
Philadelphia, January 3, 1866. 1 4 thstu6t

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES

THE FIRE IN CHESNUT STREET

Letter from Wells, Fargo & Co.

$10,000 SAVED IN HERRING'S PATENT SAFE.

PHILADELPHIA, January 2, 1866.

MESSRS. FARREL, HERRING & CO.—Gentlemen:—We have just opened our Safe, one of your manufacture, which passed through the destructive fire in Chesnut street, last night. The Safe was in our office, No. 607, which building was entirely destroyed. The Safe was in a warm place, as you may well suppose, and was *red hot* when taken out of the embers. We are well satisfied with the result of this trial, and find our books, papers, and some ten thousand dollars in money almost as perfect as when put in the Safe. Nothing is injured, it we except the leather bindings of the books, which are steamed; the money and papers are as good as ever.

Truly yours,
WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
Per J. H. COOK, Agent.

The above Safe can be seen at our store.

FARREL, HERRING & CO.,
11 No. 629 CHESNUT STREET.

ANOTHER TEST OF HERRING'S FIRE-PROOF SAFES.

THE FIERY ORDEAL PASSED TRIUMPHANTLY

The Herring Safe used in the office of our warehouses, destroyed by the disastrous fire of the night of the 8th instant, was subjected to as intense heat as probably any safe will ever be subjected in any fire—so intense that the brass knobs and mountings of the exterior of same were melted off, and the whole surface scaled and blistered as if it had been in a furnace, and yet when opened the contents—books and papers—were found to be entire and uninjured

This Safe is now on exhibition in our warehouse on Seventh street, with the books and papers still remaining in it just as it was when taken from the ruins. Merchants, Bankers, and others interested in the protection of their books and papers are invited to call and examine it. J. P. BALTHOLOW,
Agent for Herring's Safes,
11 No 558 SEVENTH St., Washington, D. C.

WEATHER STRIPS.

BROWNE'S
METALLIC WEATHER STRIPS
AND
WINDOW BANDS
PREVENT RATTLING OF SASH,

And totally exclude Dust, Noise, and Odor in summer, as well as Cold, Wind, and Rain in winter, from doors and windows of every description, without interfering with their free use at all times.

WARRANTED GOOD FOR FIVE YEARS,

For Circulars, with Price List, References, Etc., address the Metallic Weather Strip Company.

DAVID H. LOSEY, SOLE AGENT,
11 23 thstu2m No. 38 S. FIFTH STREET, Philada.

OWEN HOUSE,
LATE "MARKHAM'S HOTEL,"
ON THE
EUROPEAN PLAN,
ADJOINING WILLARD'S HOTEL,
WASHINGTON, D. C.
12 22 1m THOMAS P. JACKS, Proprietor.

J. L. CAPEN, PHRENOLOGIST, SUCCESSOR to Fowler, Wells & Co., gives written and verbal descriptions of character with Charts, daily, at
12 22 s4uth 1m No. 25 S. TENTH Street.

FINANCIAL.

REMOVAL
TO
NEW OFFICE.

On MONDAY, 8th inst., we shall remove from our temporary Office, No. 305 CHESNUT Street, to our old location,

No. 114 S. THIRD STREET,

With greatly enlarged facilities for the

PURCHASE AND SALE
OF
GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES,

And the transaction of a general Banking business.

JAY COOKE & CO.

Philadelphia, January 1, 1866. 1 6

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—FROM THIS date, HENRY D. COOKE, HARRIS C. FAHNESTOCK, PITT COOKE, JOHN W. SEXTON, and GEORGE C. THOMAS are partners with us in the Firm of JAY COOKE & CO., Philadelphia.

JAY COOKE,
WM. G. MOORHEAD.
Philadelphia, January 1, 1866. 1 6

U. S. SECURITIES
A SPECIALTY.
SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.,
BANKERS & BROKERS,
16 S. THIRD ST., 3 NASSAU ST.,
PHILADELPHIA. NEW YORK.
STOCKS AND GOLD
BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS. 1 2

CHARLES HALLOWELL,
STOCK BROKER,
No. 39 S. THIRD STREET,
(ROOM No. 4).
Government, State, and Other Loan and Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission.
SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO 11

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES!
HARPER, DURNEY & CO.,
BANKERS,
STOCK AND EXCHANGE BROKERS,
No. 55 S. THIRD STREET, PHILADELPHIA.
Stocks and Loans bought and sold on Commission, Uncurrent Bank Notes, Coin, Etc., bought and sold. Special attention paid to the purchase and sale of Oil Stocks. Deposits received, and interest allowed, as per agreement. 12 1 3m

5'20S.
7'30s,
WANTED.
DE HAVEN & BROTHER,
1-7 No. 40 S. THIRD STREET.

SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.,
No. 16 S. THIRD STREET,
Bankers and Brokers.
Specie, Stocks, Quartermasters' Vouchers and Checks, and all Government Securities Bought and Sold. 1-19

STOVES, RANGES, &c.
CULVER'S
New Patent Deep Sand-Joint
HOT-AIR FURNACE.
RANGES OF ALL SIZES.
Also, Phlegar's New Low Pressure Steam Heating Apparatus.
FOR SALE BY
5 4 1y CHARLES WILLIAMS,
No. 1123 MARKET STREET.

LIQUORS.
CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY.
MERIT ALWAYS ITS OWN REWARD.
An article possessing Merit will always conquer prejudice, abuse, vilification, and aught that envy, hatred, or malice can impose upon it.
CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY
Is a strong evidence of the fact. Decried by numbers for what—simply if its merits were known and appreciated—it could not fail to become popular—other things less so in proportion. There is no stimulant giving evidence of so much purity as to produce certificates from such highly respectable parties as Messrs. Booth, Garret, and Camac, of Philadelphia; L. R. Chilton, New York; and Dr. A. L. Hayes, Boston.
For Nervous Debility, and all diseases requiring a pure, mild stimulant, there is nothing like it. For sale by bottle, demijohn, or barrel, at
11 NO. 225 N. THIRD STREET.

M. NATHANS & SONS,
IMPORTERS OF
BRANDIES, WINES, GINS, ETC.
No. 19 N. FRONT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
MOSES NATHANS,
HORACE A. NATHANS,
ORLANDO D. NATHANS. 9 20 1y

TAKE NOTICE.—CONSTANTLY ON HAND an extensive stock of the renowned "Lubeon Oil Safety Lamps." Needs no chimney and does not smoke—just "the thing wanted;" also the celebrated "American Water-light Safety Lamps," burning without smoke or smell. The patronage of the public is most cordially solicited. WOOSTER, DAVIS & CO.
11 12 2m No. 912 ARCH Street.

"Home Thrusts, or Marrying and Giving in Marriage."

LECTURE BY MISS ANNA DICKINSON.

A lecture was delivered on Tuesday evening in the large hall of the Cooper Institute, by Miss Anna E. Dickinson, on "Marrying and Giving in Marriage." There was a large and appreciative audience, the room being nearly filled. Miss Anna E. Dickinson, having been introduced by Mr. Theodore Tilton, spoke as follows:—

It there was ever a need of testimony, it is in regard to this matter of the training and the education of young girls, looking forward to what is popularly denominated a settlement in life. This expression has been so universally used that it has now become a byword, and people use it without seeing that it is an insult and outrage to women everywhere. Woman cannot be settled, fixed, and established until she can discover the man to whom she can tie fast and anchor. From the earliest time upwards, the woman of the present day is taught that the one end of her life is marriage—the one happiness and ambition of her life, marriage—the only opportunity to be or do anything, marriage—and the only sphere in which she can develop her powers, or be of service to herself or others, marriage—everywhere and by everybody is she advised to get a husband. The boy, on the other hand, is educated for manhood; he is to go through his school-life, through the university and college, he is to choose his trade, business, profession, or calling; he is to earn money and make for himself a home. And then, having educated himself, and having gotten a home, society says to him:—"Take a wife" to help spend the money, and to be a useful and ornamental appendage of that home. The man is educated, not for husbandhood, but for manhood; and why is the woman not educated for womanhood? There are many evils that arise to both sexes from this difference in their education. It in the first place makes the girls deceitful. Perhaps they are not themselves conscious of it, but a woman cannot now be simple and unaffected with an unmarried man about her. This breaks up the right and rational intercourse of the young men and women. There are many cases in which good might ensue to both sexes by simple friendship without love; but as things now stand, simple friendship between them is impossible. The women therefore become indifferent to everything else but marriage—indifferent to books, to mental culture, to the cultivation of their own noble aspirations, to everything but marriage. But, some will say, there is no necessity to become learned and philosophers; let them wash and scrub, and bake and iron. Well, those are all very good things, and I am only sorry that they are not more thought of; but I believe that all these things could be done as well, aye, and better, if the girls possessed a thorough and liberal education. As to the accomplishments which were now taught them, they were not education—they were only bestowed to enhance her price in the market, and were not intended to be of any great value after the bargain had been concluded. But some will say that woman has been made by the Great Artificer smaller and weaker, and shallower in brain, and mind, and intellect than man, and that it would be absurd to attempt to teach her in two or three years what men only imperfectly learn in eight or ten. Well, if society, if the world, were only pleased with the result of the work of its own hands; if it liked and complimented these same women as it makes them, I, as a woman, might put my finger on my lips and keep silence. But it is not so. Society sneers, and taunts, and insults the woman to whom it has refused the means of improvement. Every day I shrink, and shudder, and cower at the insults heaped upon my sex—first, in what society makes them; and second, in the taunts and insults thrown upon them. I do indeed believe that God Almighty made women weak and shallow, and frivolous and vain; but it was only to match the men. If, indeed, women are inferior to men, still I ask that a chance be given them to decide the point, and to enable them to stand as God and nature intended them to stand. We have never yet been permitted to have the same opportunity as our brothers.

Miss Dickinson then proceeded to review the various other pleas advanced against the equal education of the sexes. She said that it was not necessary that the woman should be able to stand side by side with man in any avenue of life, but it was necessary for the interest and well-being of both that she might be able to sympathize with the labor and work of the man. But at present they took the souls and intellect, and inspiration of a woman, and treated them as you treated an acorn, by putting it in a flower-pot and preventing its growth by every possible contrivance, lest it should break the flower-pot. Women were consequently driven to sin by their thus being unfitted for the higher spheres of being. Probably the chief reason of the hardness and injustice and cruelty of women, the one to the other, might be found in the fact that they were taught to regard marriage as the great aim of their life. They were brought to an overcrowded market, and were forced to sell their own wares by undervaluing those of their neighbors. Miss Dickinson then adverted at some length to the proposed emigration of seven hundred women to Washington Territory, and stated that she seriously apprehended that evil only would ensue from the expedition. On the Western coast there were no mills or cities, or any other sphere of employment for women, and their only chance, she feared, on reaching their destination, would be to get married in forty-eight hours after their arrival. She concluded her lecture by an eloquent appeal to society, to all men and women of influence and power, to unite in extending an equal punishment in respect to the "social evil" to both men and women. As things stood, by one offense the woman removed herself from all hope of again treading in the paths of purity and happiness. She was an outcast and abandoned, and no repentance could atone for her fault. The man was, however, in no way prejudiced by having committed a few indiscretions. Indeed, by some, even by some women, he was thought all the more eligible and desirable as a husband on that very account. She called upon all the just and righteous to change this cruel and wicked difference in judgment.

The lecturer was frequently interrupted by expressions of approbation on the part of the audience.—*N. Y. Herald.*

THE ART OF CARPENTRY.—How much we are indebted to this useful trade for the common figurative expressions in our language, may be seen from what is said of a lawyer, who "filed a bill, shaved a note, cut an acquaintance, split a hair, made an entry, got up a case, framed an indictment, empannelled a jury, put them into a box, nailed a witness, hammered a judge, and bored a whole court"—all in one day.

REORGANIZATION OF THE RICHMOND TYPOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.—On Saturday night last a meeting for reorganization of the Richmond Typographical Society was held at New Market Hall, at which was present a large and enthusiastic gathering of the craft. After the adoption of the main features of the old constitution and by-laws, in vogue before the suspension of the Society, by reason of the stringent exigencies of the late war, the following officers for the ensuing half year were elected:—President, John T. Vanneson; Vice President, E. G. Hollis; Recording Secretary, William B. Carter; Corresponding Secretary, W. Ellis Jones; Treasurer, Leonidas Fore. The meeting thereupon adjourned to meet again on Saturday night next.—*Richmond Times, Wednesday.*

IMPORTANT RAILROAD MEETING.—On Monday a large meeting was held at Frederick, Md., for the purpose of maturing measures for building a railroad from the District of Columbia to the Pennsylvania line, by way of Frederick. The meeting was organized by calling James Whitehill to the chair, and appointing Colonel John A. Steiner Secretary. The object of the meeting was briefly stated by Mr. John Sifford. Hon. John S. Carlile addressed the meeting, advocating the enterprise, and a committee was appointed consisting of David O. Thomas, Frederick Schley, John Sifford, V. S. Brunner, Joseph G. Miller, L. J. Brengle, and R. H. Macgill, to draw up a memorial to the Legislature praying the passage of an act of incorporation.—*Balt. Sun.*

MISCELLANEOUS JOTTINGS.

—The voice of Winter—Snow-bawling.

—In Chicago, last year, the money expended on new buildings was $6,950,000.

—Thomas Hughes is lecturing on "English and American Humorists."

—A man in Minnesota ate six dozen raw eggs in twenty minutes—on a wager.

—During the year 1865 there were in Boston 2866 marriages.

—A sweet thing in furs is a mink cape—for all extravagant minxes.

—Robert Browning's new poem will not be published for a year to come. It is in twelve books, and will make two volumes.

—A gentleman complaining of the various taxes, says he cannot put on his boots in the morning without a stamp.

—An interesting and instructive scene may be daily witnessed on the Virginia and Washington Railroads, viz.:—Reconstructed Confederates selling spelling-books to recently enfranchised contrabands.

—A most dangerous forgery has been discovered in Chicago. It is supposed that some specimen checks of Watson & Hoes, jewellers, which contain the water-mark of the firm, were obtained from the lithographers and used for this purpose. The checks came through Eastern banks.

—A pickpocket with a watch in his hand, which he had just taken from the pocket of a gentleman who was in the Boston Custom House on Thursday, waiting his turn to cash his coupons, was pounced upon by a policeman before he had time to transfer the watch to his own pocket.

—Among the "Old Folks" in Boston are Deacon Nathaniel Willis, who started the first religious newspaper, now nearly ninety years of age; Samuel D. Barker was the first District Attorney of Suffolk, now about four-score years old; Father Taylor, the liberal preacher, who must be nearly ninety; Derastus Clapp, the oldest constable in Boston, and still in service.

—Three pardons were granted by the President on Saturday, to citizens of New Mexico, under the thirteenth exception clause of the amnesty proclamation. A few Alabamians of the same class were pardoned, and also Mrs. Jane Moore, of New York, sentenced to the Penitentiary for three years for abstracting a letter from the mail.

—Out in Peoria, Illinois, a noted whisky manufacturing region, they test the quality of the liquor by the distance a man can walk after tasting it. The liquor called "tangle-legs" is said to be made of diluted alcohol, nitric acid, boot legs, and tobacco, and will upset a man at the distance of four hundred yards from the demijohn.

—The locomotive "Homer," attached to a freight train going East, on the Toledo, Wabash, and Great Western Railroad, exploded her boiler on Saturday morning, while standing upon the track near the depot at Decatur, instantly killing Edward Miles, the engineer, and James Bristow, the fireman. The loss is variously estimated at from $8000 to $10,000.

—There is quite an excitement about real estate at Toledo. The transfers during the year amount to more than a million of dollars. During the last week in December the activity was greater than ever. Over sixty conveyances were entered for record, the consideration money for which was over $103,000. About the same amount was done in the two preceding weeks.

—The report of the Chief of Police, of Boston, records the following arrests during the past year:—"Arrest for crimes, 17,881; males, 13,139; females, 4472; residents, 14,527; non-residents, 3354; adults, 13,431; minors, 4450. Number of larcenies reported at the Chief's office, 1771; property reported stolen in the city, $214,299; recovered and restored property in and out of the city, $144,240."

—A grade Chester sow, exactly ten months and one day old, was slaughtered in West Springfield, Mass., on the 3d inst. The dressed weight of the animal, including the fat of the entrails, was 471 pounds. This animal was fed regularly three times a day, and for the last two months almost exclusively on corn meal, from six to eight quarts a day made into thick pudding. The brother of this pig, kept in the same pen, broke down with gluttony some two months previous, at the weight of 360 pounds.

—The Dayton (O.) *Journal*, of the 3d, says that "at Delphi, last week, Mr. Jacob Wolf, formerly of this county, and brother to Mr. John Wolf, of Harrison township, was shot and killed by his son-in-law, named Hardy. All the information we have of this tragic occurrence, we get by a telegram received here, making the sad announcement. Mr. Wolf had been having domestic afflictions in his family, and had been especially estranged from his son-in-law, who had sued him for slander. It is understood that Mr. Wolf was shot during a personal altercation. He was buried last Saturday, at Delphi."

—The Southwestern Press Association met at Memphis on the 21st of December, and adjourned on the 22d. The following officers of the association were elected:—President, J. M. Keating, of the Memphis *Commercial;* Secretary, J. W. Kinsley, of the Vicksburg *Journal;* Treasurer, John Roberts, of the Nashville *Banner;* Board of Directors—A. M. Holbrook, of the New Orleans *Picayune;* J. R. Hood, of the Chattanooga *Gazette;* Isaac M. Patridge, of the Vicksburg *Herald;* W. M. Halderman, of the Louisville *Courier;* W. G. Clark, of the Mobile *Register and Advertiser.*

—Major Samuel E. Everett, of Ellsworth, Conn., has donated to the Ellsworth Congregational Society the sum of $1000, on condition that the Society raise an additional $300 to establish a library for the benefit of the pastor and society. The $300 has been raised, and, together with $500 of the $1000, been expended in purchasing books for said library. The remaining $500 is to remain as a permanent fund, the annual interest of which is to be expended in making additions to the library. Books to the number of nearly six hundred volumes have been selected and purchased by the minister, Rev. A. Goodenough, late of Yale Theological Seminary.

—Two convicts, Gillespie and Catlett, the former sent to the penitentiary for ten years, the latter for one, was placed yesterday afternoon in charge of a single sentinel, who was to conduct them to their destination. When they had reached the extremity of Cary street, both of them broke and run. The sentinel fired at Gillespie, and the ball passed through his coat. He was then recaptured, but Catlett made good his escape, and is supposed to be concealed in some of the negro dens in the vicinity of the penitentiary. Gillespie has already escaped twice, and it was only the dreadful fright he felt when the ball pierced his clothing that prevented his escape a third time.—*Richmond Examiner, 6th.*

—The Savannah *Republican* of the 29th ult. has the following weather paragraph:—"Was not Christmas day last more like the Fourth of July from the excessive heat? How surprised some of our friends North would be, could they, by some powerful spiritual medium, be suddenly transported down here to Savannah to feel the rays of an almost burning sun, see nothing but the lightest summer clothing, little or no hoops, and our charming Southern belles going to church with their bright faces enshrouded with so many bright flowers in their summer hats and bonnets; and in the evening, all the gentlemen out on the piazzas, for the most part in their shirt-sleeves and bare-headed, quietly smoking their cigars and enjoying a delightful *siesta.*"

—At a meeting of the Executive Board of the Illinois State Agricultural Society, at Springfield, Illinois, on the 4th instant, the committee to whom was referred the report of Dr. Johns in relation to the cattle plague presented important resolutions, recommending the appointment of a committee to visit Europe for the purpose of investigating and obtaining all the knowledge possible in relation to the cattle plague, and report to the society. Governor Oglesby was present, and expressed his willingness to issue an honorary commission to such committee as might be appointed by the board, and also to recommend that the Legislature make an appropriation sufficient to pay a reasonable amount of expenses.

MEDICAL.

ELECTRICAL DISCOVERIES

AND

GLORIOUS RESULTS.

DR. M. J. GALLOWAY, Electrical Physician, formerly the partner of PROFESSOR C. H. BOLLES, after an absence of a year and a half from the city, during which time he has been engaged with PROFESSOR BOLLES, his father-in-law, in investigating more fully the sublime subject of Electricity as the GREAT CURATIVE AGENT, has resumed his successful practice at No. 142 South EIGHTH Street, where he is curing, with unparalleled success the worst forms of acute and chronic diseases In our many scientific experiments with the electric, Galvanic, Electro-Magnetic, and pure Magnetic Currents, and their numerous modifications on the bodies of various animals for the purpose of ascertaining with minute accuracy the direct and indirect influence of each on the organization we have demonstrated that Electricity is the vital element—that it can be directed to any organ or part of the body, and even after the vital functions seem paralyzed, possess the power of arousing the dormant energies equalizing the circulation, and restoring the system to a self-sustaining healthy condition.

The most satisfactory results follow our treatment. In some instances the disease of years' standing yields readily at the first touch of the electric element, while in others it requires a more protracted treatment.

One very important feature of our treatment is that no time is lost in *experimenting* with disease. By means of an electrical test, an accurate diagnosis is given at once, determining the locality and character of the disease, and indicating the treatment to be pursued.

DR. P. SHEDD, OF NEW YORK CITY, a scientific gentleman of ability, is associated with Dr. Galloway in the practice. Dr. Shedd was a student of Professor C. H. Bolles, with many other eminent medical men in the city of Rochester, N. Y., about ten years ago, and after that a partner in the city of Buffalo, and since that time has given his whole attention to the curing of disease by Electricity in its various forms and modifications, in accordance with the *great* and *sublime* doctrines of Professor Bolles, who has brought his discovery into public favor in all the principal cities of America, among medical men and Electricians. The skill and experience, therefore, of Dr. M. J. Galloway and P. Shedd, M. D., commend them to the confidence of the public and afflicted.

Mrs. C. H. BOLLES, the oldest and most successful female Electrician in the country, has charge of the Female Department.

Our treatment is eminently successful in all FEMALE DISEASES.

N. B.—Professor BOLLES, my father-in-law, has no *successor* in this city, although we find lengthy advertisements in the public press of this city during the past year from an individual who has had the audacity to style himself "SUCCESSOR TO PROFESSOR BOLLES."

The same individual publishes a long list of patients as *reference*, giving the public to understand that they were cured by him, when in fact every one of them was treated by Professor Bolles and myself—with many thousand others. Many of the parties he refers to as having been treated by him, HE IN FACT, HAS NEVER SEEN. All such misrepresentations are calculated to *deceive* the public, especially the afflicted portion. *Those given up as incurable are invited to call.*

CONSULTATION FREE.

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No. 1220 WALNUT Street,

For the Treatment of Acute and Chronic Diseases.

Electrical investigation has proved that the human body acts on the principle of the galvanic battery. The brain, mucous and serous membranes, the skin, tissues, and fluids constitute the negative and positive forces. Every action, whether mental or physical, is the result of these antagonistic forces. Digestion, respiration, circulation, secretion, and excretion are due solely to Electrical influence. There is a polar action established throughout the nervous system which connects with every part of the body, establishing and preserving a proper balance of the electrical element, which constitutes health, and a disturbance of which causes disease. There are strictly but two conditions of disease—one of inflammation, or positive; the other weak, debilitated, negative; and as Electricity contains these two conditions in the action of the positive and negative currents, all we have to do is to neutralize the disease and restore proper healthy action.

We do not wish to convey the impression that we cure all diseases in all conditions. We cannot cure consumption after the lungs are all destroyed; yet we do assert, and are prepared to practically demonstrate, that hundreds of cases of almost every form of chronic diseases, pronounced incurable, by the best medical practitioners of the country have been radically CURED, some of them in an incredibly short time, by our Electrical treatment. Its great superiority over other practice in the cure of disease is also attested in the fact that, within the past five years, over *fourteen thousand* patients have been treated at this office, suffering from almost every form and condition of disease common to humanity, and in nearly all cases a benefit or perfect cure has been effected. Palsy, deafness, blindness, rheumatism, dyspepsia, cancer, and all the old knotty diseases that are a physician's curse, as it proves his inability to eradicate, are by our scientific method comparatively easy of cure. Specimens of tumors of large growth extracted by means of Electricity alone, without pain, without the use of the knife, ligatures, or any other means, may be seen at our office by those interested. Therefore, with these FACTS to prove our theory and treatment of disease, we are willing to undertake any of the following diseases, with every hope and prospect of success, with very many others not here enumerated:—

1. *Diseases of the Brain and Nervous System.*—Epilepsy, Chorea or 'St. Vitus' Dance, Paralysis (Hemiplegia), Neuralgia, Hysteria, Nervousness, Palpitation of the Heart, Lockjaw, etc.

2. *Organs and Tissues connected with the Digestive System.*—Sore Throat, Dyspepsia, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Obstinate Constipation, Hæmorrhoides or Piles, Bilious, Flatulent, and Painter's Colic, and all affections of the Liver and Spleen.

3. *Respiratory Organs.*—Catarrh, Cough, Influenza, Asthma (when not caused by organic disease of the heart), Bronchitis, Pleurisy, Pneurodynia or Rheumatism of the Chest, Consumption in the early stages.

4. *Fibrous and Muscular System.*—Rheumatism, Gout, Lumbago, Stiff Neck, Spinal Curvature, Hip Diseases, Cancers, Tumors.

5. *Urinary and Genital Organs.*—Gravel, Diabetes and Kidney Complaints, Impotence and Seminal Weakness. The latter complaints never fail to yield rapidly to this treatment

6. *Diseases Peculiar to Females.*—Uterus Complains, involving a mal-position, as Prolapsus, Anteversion, Retroversion, Inflammation, Ulceration, and various other affections of the Womb and Ovaries, Painful, Suppressed, Scanty, or Profuse Menstruation, Leucorrhœa.

TO LADIES we can recommend this treatment as one of UNVARIED SUCCESS. Almost innumerable cases have come under treatment at our office who can testify to this fact. Mrs. BECKWITH has entire charge of the Ladies' Department, and all delicacy will be used towards those who entrust themselves to her care. In female diseases as mentioned in the above list, with others not mentioned, she has had a large experience, and can confidently promise the most gratifying results.

TO THE AFFLICTED.—The treatment is mild and gentle, producing no shock or unpleasant sensation whatever. Our professional intercourse with the afflicted will ever be characterized by perfect candor and honesty, and those whose complaints are incurable, or do not admit of amelioration, will be frankly told so, and not accepted for treatment. It matters not what may be your complaint, or how long you may have suffered, or how much, or what course of treatment you may have been subjected to, or what disappointments you may have experienced, if the system is not worn out—if sufficient vitality remains for reaction—there is hope of recovery.

REFERENCES.—The deceased, and all interested are referred to the following named gentlemen, who have been treated and witnessed our treatment on others at No. 1220 WALNUT Street:—

A. J. Pleasonton, Brigadier-General, No. 916 Spruce street; A. Pleasonton, Brigadier-General, St. Louis, Missouri; Jacob Vandegrift, Odessa, Delaware; R. A. Semple, thread manufacturer, Mount Holly, New Jersey; W. B. Smith, iron-founder, No. 1022 Hanover street, Philadelphia; George Douglass Local Express Company, Philadelphia; J. W. Bradley, publisher, No. 66 N. Fourth street; Robert Work, No. 51 N. Third street; Colonel T. N. Sweeney, assessor, Second District of Philadelphia, Walnut and Eighth streets; George Evans (Evans & Hassall) military goods, Arch street, below Fifth; William Pelouse, type founder, Third and Chesnut streets; Ed. McLane, manufacturer of cotton goods, with very many others.

Physicians or students desiring to have instruction in the correct application of Electricity for the cure of disease can apply at the Office.

Consultation free. Descriptive circulars of cures effected, with numerous references, can be had by application at the Office.

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At 12 M. (noon) and 8 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Accommodation (Freight and Passenger)..... 2 25

At 6 and 11:30 P. M. via Camden and Amboy Accommodation (Freight and Passenger), 1st class ticket..... 2 25

2d Class Ticket..... 1 50

At 6 and 10 A. M., 2 and 5 P. M., for Mount Holly, Ewansville, Pemberton and Vincentown; at 6 A. M., and 2 P. M., for Freehold.

At 6 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 5 6, and 11:30 P. M., for Palmyra, Riverton, Delanco, Beverly, Edgewater Burlington, Florence, Bordentown etc. The 10 A. M. and 5 P. M. lines run direct through to Trenton.

At 3:30 P. M., steamboat "Trenton," for Bristol, Burlington, Beverly etc.

LINES FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT WILL LEAVE AS FOLLOWS:—

At 11:15 A. M., 4:30 and 6:45 P. M., via Kensington and Jersey City Express..... $3 00

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The 6:45 P. M. Line will run daily. All others Sundays excepted.

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At 7 A. M., 10:30, 3, 5, and 6 P. M. for Cornwells, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg and Frankford, and at 8 P. M. for Holmesburg and Intermediate Stations.

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Two through trains daily (Sundays excepted) from Kensington Depot as follows:—

At 7:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Canandaigua, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3:30 P. M. Line connects direct with the Train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.

At 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate Stations.

For New York, and Way Lines leaving Kensington Depot, take the cars on Fifth street, above Walnut, half an hour before departure. The cars run into the Depot, and on arrival of each Train, run from the Depot.

Fifty Pounds of Baggage only allowed each Passenger. Passengers are prohibited from taking anything as baggage but their wearing apparel. All baggage over fifty pounds to be paid for extra. The Company limit their responsibility for baggage to One Dollar per pound, and will not be liable for any amount beyond $100, except by special contract.

Graham's Baggage Express will call for and deliver baggage at the Depots. Orders to be left at 3 Walnut st

LINES FROM NEW YORK FOR PHILADELPHIA, Will leave from foot of Cortland street

At 12 M. and 4 P. M., via Jersey City and Camden.

At 7:10 and 11:15 A. M., 6 P. M. and 12 Night, via Jersey City and Kensington.

From foot of Barclay street at 6 A. M. and 2 P. M., via Amboy and Camden.

From Pier No. 1 North river, at 12 M., 3 and 7 P. M (Freight and Passenger), via Amboy and Camden.

WILLIAM H. GATZMER, Agent.

January 1, 1866.

READING RAILROAD, GREAT TRUNK LINE FROM PHILADELPHIA TO THE INTERIOR OF PENNSYLVANIA, THE SCHUYLKILL, SUSQUEHANNA, CUMBERLAND, AND WYOMING VALLEYS, AND NORTH, NORTHWEST, AND THE CANADAS.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS.

Leaving the Company's Depot, at THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING MAIL.

At 8:00 A. M. for Reading, Lebanon Harisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo Allentown Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg Hagerstown, etc, etc.

This train connects at READING with the East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc.; and with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg etc.; PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pine grove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS

Leaves Philadelphia at 3:30 P. M., for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad train for Columbia, etc., and with Catawissa Railroad train for Milton, Williamsport Elmira, Buffalo, etc.

READING ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Reading at 6:30 A. M., stopping at all way stations, arrives in Philadelphia at 9:35 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4:30 P. M., arrives in Reading at 7:30 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 7:25 A. M., and Pottsville at 8:30 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1:20 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 1:45 P. M., and Pottsville at 2:45 P. M.; arriving at Philadelphia at 7:05 P. M.

Harrisburg Accommodation leaves Reading at 7:35 A. M. and Harrisburg at 9:00 P. M.

Market train with a Passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12:45, noon for Reading and all way stations, leaves Reading at 11:30 A. M., and Downington at 12:30 P. M. for Philadelphia and all way stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8:00 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3:15 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.

Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 8:00 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Downington at 7:05 A. M. and 2:30 Noon.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.

Leaves New York at 9:00 A. M. and 8:00 P. M., passing Reading at 10 A. M., and 1:48 P. M., connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad Express Trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning, Express Train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of Pennsylvania Express from Pittsburg, at 3 and 9:05 A. M., passing Reading at 4:49 and 10:52 A. M., arriving at New York at 10 A. M. and 2:45 P. M. Sleeping Car accompanying these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg, without change.

Mail Train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 1:45 P. M. Mail Train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 Noon.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.

Trains leave Pottsville at 6:45 and 11:00 A. M., and 7:15 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 7:35 A. M. and 1:40 and 4:15 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.

Trains leave Auburn at 7:35 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and at 1:50 P. M. for Pinegrove and Tremont; returning from Harrisburg at 4:00 P. M., and from Tremont at 7:00 A. M. and 6:00 P. M.

TICKETS.

Through first class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canadas.

The following tickets are obtained only at the Office of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 227 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. Nicolls, General Superintendent, Reading.

COMMUTATION TICKETS.

At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.

MILEAGE TICKETS.

Good for 2000 miles, between all points, at $57 50 each, for families and firms.

SEASON TICKETS,

For three, six, nine or twelve months, for holders only, to all points at reduced rates.

CLERGYMEN

Residing on the line of the road will be furnished with cards, entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half-fare.

EXCURSION TICKETS,

From Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday and Monday at reduced fare, to be had only at the Ticket Office at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

FREIGHT.

Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's New Freight Depot, Broad and Willow streets.

FREIGHT TRAINS.

Leave Philadelphia daily at 5:30 A. M., 12:45 noon, and 6:00 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and all points beyond.

MAILS

Close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M. and for all principal Stations only at 2:15 P. M. 8 15

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the New Depot, at THIRTIETH and MARKET Streets. The cars of the Market Street Passenger Railway run to and from this Depot. They leave Front street every two minutes, commencing one hour previous to the time of departure of each Train, and allow about 30 minutes for a trip. Their cars are in waiting on the arrival of each Train, and connections are made with all roads crossing Market street.

On Sundays.—Cars leave Eleventh and Market streets at 6:45 P. M., to connect with Pittsburg and Erie Mail, and at 10:25 P. M. with Philadelphia Express.

Mann's Baggage Express is located at No. 31 S. Eleventh street. Parties desiring Baggage taken to the trains can have it done at reasonable rates upon application to him.

TRAINS LEAVE AND ARRIVE AT DEPOT, THUS:—

LEAVE.		
Erie Express	at	7:20 A. M.
Mail Train	"	8:00 "
Paoli Accommodation, No. 1	"	10:00 "
Fast Line	"	12:00 M.
Parkesburg	"	1:00 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	"	2:30 "
Lancaster Accommodation	"	4:00 "
Paoli Train, No. 2	"	5:30 "
Pittsburg and Erie Mail	"	7:50 "
Philadelphia Express	"	11:10 "
ARRIVE.		
Cincinnati Express	at	1:30 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	"	7:10 "
Paoli Accommodation, No. 1	"	8:20 "
Parkesburg Train	"	9:20 "
Erie Express	"	11:20 "
Lancaster Train	"	12:30 P. M.
Fast Line	"	1:10 "
Paoli Accommodation, No. 2	"	4:40 "
Day Express	"	5:45 "
Harrisburg Accommodation	"	8:40 "

Philadelphia Express leaves daily. Pittsburg and Erie Mail leaves daily (except Saturday). All other trains daily (except Sunday).

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

For further information, as to time and connections, see bills and framed cards, or apply to

THOMAS H. PARKE, Ticket Agent at the Depot.

An Emigrant Train runs daily (except Sunday). For full information as to fare and accommodation, apply to

FRANCIS FUNK No. 137 Dock Street

RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.

TIME TABLE.—Commencing MONDAY, January 8, 1866.—Trains will leave Depot, corner of BROAD street and WASHINGTON Avenue, as follows:—

Express Train at 4:05 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perrymansville, Magnolia and Stemmer's Run.

Delaware Rail road Train at 8:15 A. M. (Sunday excepted), for Salisbury, Milford, and intermediate stations.

Way Mail Train at 9:15 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, and all regular stations between Wilmington and Baltimore.

Express Train at 2:45 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton North-east, Perryville, Havre de Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Magnolia and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11:15 P. M. for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, North East, Perryville and Havre-de-Grace.

Passengers by Boat from Baltimore for Fortress Monroe, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond will take the 9:15 A. M. Train.

As an additional accommodation for those holding Through Tickets for Baltimore, Washington and Southern points, a Special Car will leave the Philadelphia Depot

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—*Lucrezia Borgia* was the opera last night, and, like all popular operas, operas well known, filled the house. From what we had seen of Signora Carozzi Zucchi, we expected her "Lucrezia" to be a magnificent performance. However high expectations had been raised, Signora Carezzi surpassed them all. Her magnificent voice was admirably suited to the score, the florid passages showed us the exquisite smoothness of her execution. She has a facility rare with one possessed of so full and rich a voice. Her great tragic talent rose to its highest point of excellence in the great dramatic situation.

The trio especially was most thrilling. Both as an actress and a singer Signora Zucchi is finest artist we have had. Younger than Gazzaniga, with a finer voice, of greater extent and exceeding freshness, she has positive genius, that is felt magnetically by the audience the moment she appears. Antonucci, who is a conscientious artist, was scarcely satisfactory as the "Duke." He has a fine quality of voice, but it is wanting in power; then Antonucci has no dramatic talent. Signor Irfre has not power sufficient for "Gennaro." In the concerted music he was overpowered.

The trio was, however, encored, being in reality last night the gem of the opera. Last evening Miss Phillips sang the "Brindisi" with much effect. *Lucrezia* has been one of the most satisfactory and complete operas of the season. The three operas that have been most successful have been the old ones, *Ernani*, *Trovatore*, and *Lucrezia*. The opera was followed by a short musical entertainment that gave us Habelmann, M'me Johannsen and Hermanns. M'me Johannsen's voice, that was fatigued last year, has recovered its quality and freshness. She sang a "Morning Serenade," by Schubert, a lovely composition, but not calculated to please a general audience. Habelmann gave us his ever-welcome "Sleep well," and for an encore a melody of Wollsohn's, full of sentiment and melody. The trio from *The Night in Granada* was scarcely rehearsed sufficiently; there was a want of certainty and *ensemble*. Hermanns displayed his magnificent voice in the grand aria from *The Merry Wives of Windsor*. The whole entertainment was intensely satisfactory, and in the finest artistic taste.

This evening *Lucia* will be given, with Miss Kellogg as the heroine. Bellini, of course, is of all the artists, excepting Signora Carozzi, the artist who has made the deepest impression.

ARCH STREET THEATRE.—The *Needful*, a new comedy—that is, a comedy new to this city,—was produced last evening for the first time. As a comedy, being analyzed, it has no novelty in plot, nor indeed much plot at all. There is a little of *Money*, something from Dickens' "Mutual Friend," and a great deal from "L'Honneur et l'Argent." But it is in good taste, and the dialogue is exceedingly sprightly and pungent. The fine part of the piece is "Abraham Stone," a London shopkeeper, played by Mr. Mackay with his usual individuality and artistic finish. The simple modesty, the innate dignity of a strong nature, the easy good humor of the genial, upright heart were all portrayed with truth and nature. Mr. Mackay's make-up, too, was excellent. Mr. Mackay has reached the highest point of art when it again becomes nature. His ease of manner, his jollity, and his appeals to his "Tabitha" all completed the fine artistic picture. In this part centres the plot and interest of the piece. Mr. McKee Rankin played an Irish officer, with a very bad brogue, but with less mannerism and affectation than is usual with him. Mr. James played an interesting lover satisfactorily. Mr. Stuart Robson had a part which he made very like "Bunbury Cobb." Mr. Robson's attempts at pathos are grotesque. Miss Price had little to do, but looked charmingly. Mrs. Drew, in the heiress "Kate Harley," found a part exactly to suit her. Gay, stylish, coquettish, and elegant, she was charming. Mr. Marlowe had one of those good-natured tops he knows so well how to play without unnecessary exaggeration.

The piece was got up with the elegance for which this theatre is celebrated. The drawing-room scenes were unstagey and elegant, but the gem of the evening was the scene at the fire at Ryde—an artistic and effective picture, full of reality.

The piece was a success, though not remarkably brilliant, and a great relief after all the vexations to which we have been subjected. Mrs. Drew was dressed with a magnificence and elegance that made her a perfect model of fashion and good taste for her lady audience. The *Needful* will be played again this evening.

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—Mr. Sinn has in preparation a stupendous sensation, *The Red Rover*, a play founded on Cooper's great novel of the same name. The scenic effects are wonderful and novel. There is a fine panorama besides, and the whole strength of the company in the cast. Mr. Sinn has made a celebrity for his theatre by his admirable presentation of romantic melo drama.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—Mrs. John Wood repeats *London Assurance*, in which she created a sensation last evening by her vivacity and elegance. In addition, she plays *Jenny Lind*.

THE SECOND CLASSICAL MATINEE of Mr. Jarvis' brilliant series comes off on Friday afternoon, the 19th, at four o'clock, in the Foyer of the Academy, when a rich and choice programme will be presented. Mr. Jarvis has secured such a hold upon the esteem of our connoisseurs, that the announcement of his name always secures a good audience. Mr. Jarvis plays Chopin, Fantaisie op. 49, Mendelssohn's Sonata in D major, and Spohr's Quinteete, in which he will be assisted by superior artists.

THE NEW PHILADELPHIA MUSEUM.—To-day will be the last opportunity for a Philadelphia public to see the great natural curiosities at this new place of amusement. The Siamese Twins are about to retire to private life and will not again appear in public. The Australian children will also close their engagement at the end of the present week. New attractions will be presented during the coming week.

Failures in Nine Years.

The following is a comparative statement of the failures, their number and amount, in the last and previous nine years:—

TOTAL FAILURES IN NORTHERN STATES.

	Number.	*Liabilities.*		*Number.*	*Liabilities.*
1857	4257	$265,818 000	1862	1632	$23,049,300
1858	3113	93 608,747	1863	495	7,889 000
1859	2959	51,314,000	1864	510	8 579,709
1860	2735	61,739,474	1865	530	17,625,000
1861	5936	178 636,170	Av. im '57 to '65		76,473,09?

It will be seen by these figures that while the number of failures during the last year has been about the same as those of the two preceding years, the liabilities are quite double. In explanation of this we have to observe that nearly one-half of the failures in last year were confined to the leading cities, the liabilities thereof being over three-fourths of the entire amount throughout the Union. This, of course, is always the result in cities, where a concentration of trade results in heavier obligations. Another fact, too, goes to swell the amount in the cities this year, and that is that by far too many of the heaviest failures were the results of reckless speculation or downright fraud, rather than the ordinary reverses of business.

—The chief officials of British America are paid liberal salaries. The Governor-General of Canada (Viscount Monck) has yearly £7777; the Lieutenant-Governor of New Brunswick, £3000; the Lieutenant-Governor of Prince Edward Island, £1500; the Governor and Commander-in-Chief and Vice-Admiral of Newfoundland, £2000.

EUROPE.

SPANISH-CHILIAN WAR.

THE QUEEN'S SPEECH.

The Spanish-Chilian War.

CHILIAN PRIVATEERS REPORTED NEAR CADIZ—REINFORCEMENTS FOR THE PACIFIC.

Madrid (Dec. 21) Correspondent of the London Times.

Writing from Madrid on the 24th instant, the correspondent of the *Times* says:—

If the rumors current here since yesterday prove to be well grounded, it is not unlikely that Spain will see reason to rue the day in which she trusted a blundering, blustering soldier with the management of her diplomatic affairs; or, in other words, in which she sent out Admiral Pareja to pick a quarrel with Chili.

The intelligence spread yesterday that suspicious-looking vessels, supposed to be privateers, had been seen about the waters of Cadiz, and the alarm of the maritime population of that town was described as considerable. I hardly know how far these fears may be allayed by the assurance given by the Government that "all measures have been and will be taken which may be in the power of the authorities, and which may be required by circumstances, in order to actively and efficiently protect the mercantile navy in all seas against all attacks of Chilians corsairs."

The *Commercio de Cadiz* does not seem quite satisfied with this official declaration, and would like to know "what are the means the Government has employed, or intends to employ towards protecting Spanish merchant vessels, in all seas and against all attacks?" Nothing is said as to the names of the men-of-war upon which the special duty of the protection of the Spanish commerce is to devolve. All we know is that the frigate *Almansa* is soon to leave for the Pacific; the sloop *Consuelo* is bound to Montevideo, and the steamer *Isabel Catolica* is destined to Havana.

The Madrid papers give a tolerably long list of prizes made by the blockading squadron of Admiral Pareja, off the Chilian coast. The whole of the Spanish press, and especially those opposition journals which have been hitherto denouncing the rashness of the Government in invoiving the country in a war in the Pacific under present circumstances, have lately assumed a very different tone, and are only expressing their fears lest the Government should too passively place itself in the hands of the mediative powers, and accept a compromise derogatory to the honor of the unsullied banner of Spain.

THE QUEEN'S SPEECH.

The Queen opened the Cortes in person to day. In the speech from the throne her Majesty said:—

My desire for peace has not been able to prevent the commencement of hostilities between this country and Chile, which had obstinately refused to make amends for wrongs done to the Spanish nation during the Peruvian difficulty. The Government will give an account to the Cortes of the progress of the war, any of any negotiations that may take place in connection therewith.

Desirous of respecting the independence of the States of South America, founded on the ancient colonies of Spain, I have signed a treaty recognizing the independence of San Salvador. My relations with the other foreign powers continue favorable. Various reasons originating in a desire to promote the interest of the nation have induced me to recognize the Italian kingdom; but that recognition cannot weaken the feelings of respect and devotion to the Holy Father common to all the faithful, not less my firm intention to watch over the rights of the Holy See.

Miss Bateman's Farewell at Her Majesty's Theatre.

From the London Telegraph, December 23.

Miss Bateman last evening took her farewell benefit at this theatre, and the spacious area was thronged by a fashionable audience, so evidently composed of a large number of personal friends, that the *beneficiare* has reason to be very heartily congratulated. On this occasion, announced to be her first appearance before an English audience since her appearance in America, Miss Bateman made her first appearance in London as "Juliet," in the tragedy of *Romeo and Juliet*. The actress who was so cordially welcomed to the boards of the Adelphi Theatre, but little more than two years since, will find no reason to complain of any want of warmth in the brilliant audience assembled last evening at her Majesty's to give her a valedictory greeting. Miss Bateman no sooner entered on the scene as the youthful daughter of the House of Capulet, than the loudest acclamations enforced a series of prolonged acknowledgments. From that period to the close of the performance vehement plaudits were renewed whenever the slightest opportunity was afforded for the display of the exuberant enthusiasm of the audience. At the entire close of the performance Miss Bateman, with much feeling and amidst frequent interruptions of applause, delivered the following valedictory and address:—

"Ladies and Gentlemen:—It is always a sad, hard task to bid good-by to friends. Can you wonder that it is very difficult for me to utter, not the simulated woes of a stage heroine, but the earnest expression of what I feel in addressing, for the last time, an audience from whom I have received so warm a welcome, and such indulgent kindness, that I shall always speak and think of you as friends. While I say this, 'I think of more than I behold.' It is not alone the London public to whom I wish to record my deep indebtedness. In every place I have visited—Liverpool, Birmingham, Dublin, Glasgow, Manchester, Bath, and Bristol—the most liberal patronage, the most unequivocal success, have met me. But more than all, a social welcome, so genial, so heartfelt, that I forgot I was only a stranger and a sojourner, and have learned to cherish with affectionate regret the remembrance of scenes forever associated with so much generous kindness. In all probability I shall see them again no more. I return to my native country—to that public that first cherished my dawning abilities, to the scenes which early association has endeared to me. But the joyous thought of my welcome does not overmaster the deep sadness of my farewell. Your great poet has sung of "pencils forgot." This will not be of them. In the quiet hours of home-life to which I look forward at the close of my dramatic career, I shall think of you very, very often. For I am sure there are those here to-night whose faces I have never seen, whose good wishes will go with me to my distant home. Some of you will, perhaps, like America for my sake. I shall always love England for yours. Like your favorite, poor "Leah," I wander with my people. Like her, also, I say, 'God bless you.' Good-by."

The professional career thus terminated has been chiefly distinguished, in this country at least, by the success which attended *Leah*, the first part introducing Miss Bateman as a mature actress to the London stage, and the one by which her name will be best remembered. The simple story of the play, with its pure pathos, helped the representative of the heroine to acquire a sudden popularity, which secured a decided advantage in the theatre where the drama enjoyed a memorable run. Subsequent impersonations have not greatly increased the histrionic reputation of Miss Bateman; but it is evident, from the numerous gathering last evening, that the actress has made troops of friends on this side the Atlantic, and that their best wishes will accompany her to her retirement on the American shore.

—The presence of Prince Napoleon at the funeral of M. Bixio, instead of at the marriage of the Princess Anna Murat, has given great offence at the Tuileries, where M. Bixio was, during his life, regarded as a formidable enemy of the present dynasty.

—Offenbach's new opera, *Les Bergers*, which has been brought out at the Bouffes Parisiens, was not very enthusiastically received by the audience. Among the characters is a live cow, which descends from a pasteboard hill, tempted by a piece of bread

FOURTH EDITION

LATEST FROM WASHINGTON.

Improved Condition of Georgia Freedmen.

THE INDIANS AT THE CAPITAL.

Our Special Despatches.

WASHINGTON, January 13.

Indian Delegations.

The Government is at present extending its hospitalities to several delegations of Indians of the Cherokee, Choctaw, Chickasaw, Sac, Fox, Iowa, and Miami tribes, about forty in all, who are now in this city. The last delegation, consisting of five members of the Miami tribe, arrived in town to-day.

The Georgia Freedmen.

The Acting Assistant Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau for the State of Georgia, under date of December 29th, reports to General Howard that he is happy to state that the freed people in that vicinity are showing great willingness to make contracts for the next year, and that within the last few days quite a large number of contracts have been made at rates ranging from $12 to $15 per month, including board and lodging, for male hands.

He states that it requires no little effort to raise wages to a just and reasonable price, and reports that he is having very satisfactory success. He suggests that the interests of the country require that the laborers shall be well paid and kindly treated, and then they will labor industriously and faithfully.

The Freedmen.

The jayhawkers have been compelled to abandon their persecutions of the freedmen and their attempts to force unjust contracts upon them. Nichols Wyley, of Wilkes county, Georgia, was tried before a military commission, and fined two hundred and fifty dollars for whipping a negro woman, and since the trial the woman's husband has brought suit against Wyley for damages.

The Latest Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, January 13.—Stocks are better. Chicago and Rock Island, 103¾; Illinois Central, 126½; ditto bonds, 96; Cumberland preferred, 42¼; Michigan Southern, 68¾; New York Central, 93¾; Reading, 101½; Hudson River, 105; Canton Company, 43¾; Virginia 6s, 72; Erie, 91; Treasury 7·30s, 98½; Five Twenties, 103½; Coupons, 104; Gold, 139½.

BALTIMORE, January 13.—Flour is heavy; receipts small. Wheat is steady. Corn—white dull at 88@90c; yellow, 80c. Oats have declined 1@2c. Seeds dull; Cloverseed $7.75@8. Provisions quiet. Sugars dull and drooping. Whisky firm at $2 27.

A Bonded Warehouse Entered by Burglars.

BETWEEN $5000 AND $6000 WORTH OF GOODS STOLEN—ARREST OF FOUR MEN ON SUSPICION—RECOVERY OF THE STOLEN PROPERTY.

Some time between Thursday evening and yesterday morning the bonded warehouse of Mr. John Hobby, situated at the corner of Washington and Carlisle streets, was entered by burglars, who succeeded in stealing and carrying off from the premises pieces of silk velvet and rolls of black silk ribbons valued in all between $5000 and $6000.

They entered the premises in a very ingenious manner, by removing the flagstones around the grating near the corner of Washington and Carlisle streets, and dropped through the vaults beneath the sidewalk, and replacing the stones after they had entered, left no external trace of their operations. Thus they gained access to the basement of the warehouse, and soon gathered together a large quantity of valuable silk velvets and black silk ribbons. After securing these goods, the burglars made their exit from the building by forcing out one of the side windows on Carlisle street.

At about 5 o'clock yesterday morning, Officer Coyle, of the Twenty-seventh Precinct, while patrolling his post, observed two men in sailor's garb passing through Greenwich street, having on their shoulders two well-filled sailor's canvas bags. The officer, deeming their movements somewhat suspicious, hailed them and inquired their business. The sailors made no reply, but ran off towards the lower part of Greenwich street, closely followed by the officer in pursuit.

The fugitives upon arriving at Rector street turned down towards the river, and when opposite No. 32 Rector street, threw the bags into the hallway of those premises and disappeared. The officer immediately sounded an alarm rap which brought Roundeman Seymour and Officers Thomas, Cody, Archer, and Lyons, of the Twenty-seventh Precinct, to the spot. The house was surrounded by the police and then searched, when five sailor's bags were found in the hallway.

These bags were opened and found to contain twelve pieces of silk velvet, and thirty-one rolls of black silk ribbons, valued in all at $4500, being the greater portion of the goods stolen from Mr. Hobby's warehouse. The police have under arrest four men who are suspected of having been concerned in the burglary.

By request of Captain Heine, of the Twenty-seventh Precinct, their names for various reasons are at present omitted. Officer Coyle is deserving of credit for his prompt conduct in the matter. The police are making strenuous efforts to secure the burglars and the rest of the property.—*New York World.*

—An old miser died lately in Perth, Scotland. In his room were found nearly a thousand gold sovereigns and a few scraps of bread. His only luxury was in the collection of works on "Predestination," and cognate religious subjects, of which he had in his rooms a really valuable library.

—At a meeting held lately in London, under the presidency of Dean Stanley, a resolution was passed calling upon the Government and Parliament to take steps for the restoration of the Chapter House of Westminter Abbey. Mr. Beresford Hope said the work would cost £20,000 or £30,000.

—The Italian Chamber of Deputies adopted the Provisional Budget with an amendment reducing the period of its application from three to four months. They also approved a proposal of a Parliamentary inquiry into the public administration. The resignation of the Ministers is confirmed, the King having accepted the resignation. General La Marmora is intrusted with the formation of the new Cabinet.

—The report of the French Finance Minister was expected to be issued on the 23d ult. It states that the year 1865 will close with positive equilibrium, and, probably, a small excess; and that 1866 and 1867, in consequence of reductions in expenditure, will show an excess of 30,000,000 francs, to be carried to the sinking fund, which fund is henceforth to be applied to a reduction of the public debt.

—In the Lower House of the Hungarian Diet, Count Andrassy, the newly elected President, had made an inaugural speech, in which he argued that the rights of Hungary were in unison with the interests of the Empire, but that parliamentary centralization was opposed to those rights. The aim of the people should not be the triumph of Hungary, but the consolidation of the power of Austria, while the rights of his Majesty should be kept in view.

AUCTION SALES.

NOTICE.

Under and by virtue of the power vested in me, by an Indenture of Mortgage upon the property hereinafter described, executed by the Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad Company to me as Trustee, dated the 1st day of February, A. D. 1861, and recorded in the office for Recording Deeds, etc., in and for the county of Blair, on the 4th day of February, A. D. 1861, in Mortgage Book B, page 116, etc., and in the office for Recording Deeds, etc., in and for the county of Centre, on the 26th day of February, A. D. 1861, in Mortgage Book E, page 406, etc., to secure the payment of Bonds of said Company to the amount of fifty thousand dollars, and default having been made for more than ninety days after the same has been demanded, in the payment of the interest due on more than twenty thousand dollars in amount of the bond secured by said mortgage, and having been requested in writing by the holders of more than twenty thousand dollars in amount of the said bond the payment of the interest on which has been so demanded from said Company, and been so refused by them to sell at public auction upon the notice and terms in the said mortgage mentioned, the premises therein referred to, and to fulfil by such sale the duties imposed in accordance therewith, and to discharge my duty as Trustee in respect to the premises, I, R. FRANKLIN RALEY, Trustee as aforesaid, and mortgagee in trust for the holders of the bonds secured by said mortgage, do hereby give notice that, in pursuance of the power aforesaid vested in me for that purpose by the said indenture of mortgage and in exercise of the discretion thereby conferred, and in obedience to the said requisition of the holders of the bonds to the amount aforesaid as in said mortgage provided, I will, upon MONDAY, the 12th day of February, A. D. 1866, at 12 o'clock M., at the Philadelphia Exchange, in the city of Philadelphia, by the hands of M. Thomas and Sons, auctioneers, and upon the terms and conditions hereinafter stated, expose to public sale, by vendue or outcry, and will there sell, to the highest and best bidder for the same, the property and franchises of said Company, conveyed to me in mortgage as aforesaid and next mentioned, viz:—

The whole of that section of the Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad from Tyrone Station, Blair county, Pennsylvania, to Phillipsburg, in Centre county, Pennsylvania, as the same is now constructed, together with all and singular, the railways, rails, cross-ties, chairs, spikes, iron, timber, bridges, fences, together with all real property of every description acquired by and belonging to said Company, appurtenant to said road, and all the rights, liberties, privileges, and corporate franchises of said road and company, and all the tolls, income, issues, and profits to be derived from and to arise from the same and all the lands used and occupied for railways depots or stations between said points, with all buildings standing thereon or procured therefor.

A more specific and detailed statement of the items of property included and referred to in the foregoing description, may be given as follows:—

RAILROAD.

All that section of the railroad of the said Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad Company, beginning on the Pennsylvania Railroad, at Tyrone Station in Snyder township, Blair county; thence crossing the Little Juniata river, and running successively through Tyrone borough and Snyder township, in Blair county, and Taylor township, in Centre county, to the summit of the Allegheny mountains, and thence through Rush township, Centre county, to and through the borough of Phillipsburg in Rush township aforesaid, and there terminating, being about twenty-three and a half miles in length, together with the right of way for the same, with such additional widths as are required by the slopes of excavations and embankments.

SIDINGS

Connected with said section of said Road, and belonging to said company, between said points, and the right of way for the same, of the number and length following, viz.:—

At Tyrone one siding about 3·6 feet long.

At Tyrone Engine House, one siding about 1284 feet long.

At Bald Eagle Valley Railroad Intersection, two sidings about 1071 feet total length.

At Mount Pleasant, one siding about 200 feet long.

At 11¼ Mile Post, one quarry siding about 383 feet long.

At Summit, 13th Mile Post, a second track siding about 1330 feet long.

At Summit, one Y and level siding, and one level siding north of Summit with the right of way for all beyond the limits of the right of way for the track last mentioned. The total length of said Y and sidings being about 1600 feet.

At Sandy Ridge, a siding about 1268 feet long.

At Powelton, a Y about 1268 feet long, and two sidings about 2784 feet, total length, with the right of way for the same.

At Osceola Station, a siding about 744 feet long, together with two lines of track, one of which extends from the main track of the said Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad to a warehouse lot owned by the said Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad Company, in said town of Osceola, Decatur township, Clearfield county, about 2975 feet long; and the other of which extends from a point on the said last-named track immediately west of the crossing of Moshannon creek to Miller's Coal Mines in said Decatur township, Clearfield county, about 2354 feet long, and also 600 feet of additional Railroad track extending up Moshannon creek; together with the right of way there or, and all embankments, cuttings, bridges, and trestle-work necessary there on.

At Dunbar, one siding about 378 feet long.

At Steiner's, one siding about 225 feet long.

At Phillipsburg, three sidings, about 1500 feet, total length.

REAL ESTATE.

At Tyrone, one 100-feet Track Scales, with Office, 12 feet by 12 feet.

At Gardener's Station, near Eighth Mile Post, a Water Station lot, 66 by 100 feet, together with a Water Station, 14 feet by 14 feet, erected thereon; with all water rights and fixtures, lands, and appurtenances needful therefor.

At Mount Pleasant a Water Station, 16 feet by 16 feet with all the water rights and fixtures, lands and appurtenances needful therefor.

At Sandy Ridge, a Water Station, 14 feet by 14 feet, with wood sheds attached, and all water rights, fixtures, lands and appurtenances needful therefor.

One watchouse lot, containing 147 perches, situated in the town of Osceola, Decatur township, Clearfield county.

At 21¾ Mile Post a lot of ground, containing 69 perches, intended for a foreman's dwelling house.

At Phillipsburg, one station lot, containing 48 perches, with one frame passenger station, 50 feet by 20 feet, and one temporary frame warehouse, 50 feet by 20 feet, built thereon.

At Phillipsburg, one lot or piece of ground, containing 4 85-100 acres with

One frame Warehouse, 30 feet by 30 feet.

One frame Engine House 31 feet by 57 feet.

One Iron Turn-table, 50 feet in diameter.

And one frame Water Station 16 feet by 16 feet, built thereon, with all the water rights and fixtures, land and appurtenances needful thereto.

AND GENERALLY,

All the lands, railways, rails, bridges, culverts, trestle works, tool houses, coal houses, wharves, fences, rights of way, workshops, machinery, stations, depots, depot-grounds, works, masonry, and other superstructure, real estate, buildings, and improvements of whatever nature or kind appertaining or belonging to the above mentioned property and to the said section of the said Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad and owned by said Company in connection therewith, and all the rights, liberties, privileges, and corporate franchises of said road and Company.

TERMS OF SALE.

The said railroad sidings, real estate, and premises mentioned in the said mortgage, and above described, will be exposed to sale entire and in one lot, and the following terms and conditions will be observed in the making of the said sale:—

The purchaser will be required to pay $10,000 of the purchase money in cash at the time of the sale; and in case any of the holders of any of the bonds or the coupons due and payable upon the said bonds of the Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad Company, and secured by the mortgage executed by the said Company to the said R. Franklin Raley, Trustee as aforesaid, shall become purchasers by themselves or with others of the said premises at the said sale that then the said holders of the said bonds or coupons may for the residue of the said purchase money make payment within twenty days after said sale, either in whole or in part by transferring and delivering to the said R. Franklin Raley, Trustee as aforesaid, the said bonds or coupons, or by receipting upon the same for the amount that may be so bid by him or them in whole or in part of the said balance of the said purchase money, to be estimated for the purpose of such payment at the rate or value of the dividend or share of the said purchase money which the said holders of the said bonds or coupons may be respectively entitled to receive according to the terms of said mortgage, for which share or dividend the said delivery and transfer of or a receipt upon the said bonds or coupons shall be deemed and taken to be a discharge and acquittance; and the balance of the said purchase money, if any, shall be paid by the said party so purchasing, in cash, within twenty days after the date of sale to the said Trustee. And if the said premises shall be purchased at the said sale by parties other than the holders or owners of the said bonds or coupons as before mentioned, then the balance of said purchase money that may remain after the said payment of $10 000 thereof, required to be paid at the time of said sale, shall be paid to the said Trustee in cash, within twenty days thereafter. Upon the payment or adjustment of said purchase money, as hereinbefore mentioned, the said Trustee will execute and deliver to the purchaser or purchasers of the same, a conveyance of the premises aforesaid, in pursuance of the power and authority conferred upon him.

Any further information in respect to the said sale or premises, may be had on application to the undersigned Trustee, at his office, No. 42 S. THIRD Street, in the city of Philadelphia.

R. FRANKLIN RALEY, Trustee
No. 42 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia.
M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street,
Philadelphia

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STANDARD SCALES,

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AT THE LOWEST WHOLESALE RATES.

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3,000 Yards Calico at 23 Cents

20,000 Yards Calico at 25 Cents.

10,000 Yards Wide Chintzes at 28 to 33 Cents.

5 Bales Unbleached Muslins at 31 Cents.

10-4 Utica Sheetings.

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New York Mills.

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PLAIN AND PLAID POPLINS.

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ENGLISH AND SAXONY DRESS STUFFS,

And DRESS GOODS of every variety, at

GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

25 and 28c. BLEACHED MUSLINS.

31c 4-4 BLEACHED MUSLINS.

33c. 4-4 BLEACHED MUSLINS.

35c. 4-4 BLEACHED MUSLINS.

37½c 4-4 BLEACHED MUSLINS.

40c. 4-4 BLEACHED MUSLINS.

Williamsville, Wamsutta, and New York Mills.

25 and 28c. UNBLEACHED MUSLINS.

31c. 4-4 UNBLEACHED MUSLINS.

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And all the best makes of Bleached and Unbleached Sheeting, Pillow Case and Shirting Muslins,

Less than Wholesale Prices.

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COFFEE BROWNER,

FOR HOTELS, GROCERS, HOSPITALS, Military Barracks, and all other establishments using quantities of Coffee

By this Machine the Coffee is **SWEATED** brown, instead of being **BURNED** brown, thereby saving from 40 to 50 per cent. more **AROMA** than when done in the usual way.

A PATENT TESTER is attached, which enables the operator to see when the Coffee is done Brown.

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They work like a charm, **ALWAYS** giving entire **SATISFACTION.**

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The Coffee is browned **PERFECTLY UNIFORM** in a **FEW MINUTES' TIME.**

ONE POUND BROWNED in this Machine has about the **SAME STRENGTH** as two roasted in the usual way, **BESIDES** giving the Coffee in **ALL ITS PURITY** and **FRAGRANCE.**

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FLOUR,

"Pride of the West." "Mussulman."
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OPERA GLASSES.

A VERY LARGE VARIETY.

JAMES W. QUEEN & CO.,

1 No. 924 CHESNUT STREET.

DRY GOODS---RETAIL.

113 PRICE & WOOD, 113

N. NINTH STREET, ABOVE ARCH.

Have just opened, from New York, 300 doz. Linen Napkins, from $2·50 up to $6 a doz. A cheap lot of Linen Doyles, $1·20, $1·50, $1·75, and $2 a doz.

200 doz. Linen Huckaback Towels, from 25 cts. up to $1 e

8-4 double Damask Table Linens.

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Linen Table Cloths.

Scotch Diaper, by the piece or yard.

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Linen Huckaback, by the yard.

Best makes Shirting Linens.

Russia Crash, by the yard.

Just opened, 1000 doz Linen Hdkfs.

Ladies' Linen Hdkfs., 11, 12½, 15, 20, 25, 28, 31, 35, and 37½ cts.

Gents' Linen Hdkfs., 25 up to 75 cts.

One lot of Ladies' Tucked Hdkfs., all linen, 50 cts.

One lot of French worked Hdkfs., 28 cts.

Ladies' Linen Hemstitch Hdkfs., 25 cts up to 80 cts.

Gents' Linen Hemstitch Hdkfs.

Gents' Hemmed Hdkfs.

Gents' colored-border Hdkfs.

Ladies' Linen Cuffs.

One lot of Black Lace Veils, new style, $2·25, very cheap.

A very cheap lot of machine-worked Bands, nearly good as needle-worked.

White Goods, White Goods.

A new lot of White Brilliants, very cheap, 28, 31, 37½, 44, 50, and 62½ cts a yard.

Jaconet and Cambric Muslins.

Soft finish Cambric and Jaconet Muslins.

Nainsook Muslins, very cheap.

Victoria Lawns.

Nainsook Plaid and Striped Muslins.

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N. B.—Best makes Bleached and Unbleached Muslins Pillow case and Sheeting Muslins.

Canton Flannels 31½, 35, 50, 55, and 60.

All-wool and Domet Flannels.

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Red and grey plain and twilled Flannels.

Best quality American Prints and Ginghams.

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DREIFUSS & BELSINGER,

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Have just received a large lot of

HAND-MADE WOOLLEN GOODS,
LADIES' FANCY GOODS,
WHITE GOODS, LACES, EMBROIDERIES, VEILS, HAIR NETS,

And a full line of

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S KID, SILK, AND FANCY GLOVES.

Also, a large lot of

CROCHET LACES,

Which we are offering at reduced prices. 9 12 1y

No. 1024 CHESNUT STREET.

E. M. NEEDLES,

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Every Variety of Linen, Lace, and Embroidered Hdkfs.

FOR LADIES, GENTLEMEN, AND CHILDREN.

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300 DOZEN TOWELS AND NAPKINS.

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In all their Varieties.

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SPECIAL NOTICE.—GEORGE D. WISHAM, NO. 7 N. EIGHTH STREET.

Is now offering his entire *stock* of Dry Goods at a reduction of 30 per cent from former prices, to be closed out before taking stock.

French Merinoes—all reduced.

Plain Poplins, one yard wide, only 95 cents.

Bright Magenta Poplin only $1·00.

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Silk and Wool Poplins reduced.

Beautiful Bright Plain Poplins; a bargain.

Striped Silk and Wool Poplin; cheap.

3000 yards one-half yard wide, English Merino, only 75 cents.

SKIRTS! SKIRTS! SKIRTS!

Wool Top full Ladies' size, only $3 25; worth $5·00.

Square and Long Blanket end Tibet Shawls.

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Heavy Plush Canton Flannel only 33 cents.

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Call and get Bargains. 10 26thfs3m

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Our assortment embraces all the new and desirable styles and sizes, of every length and size waist for Ladies, Misses, and Children.

Those of "*OUR OWN MAKE*" are *superior* in *finish* and *durability* to any other Skirts *made*, and warranted to give satisfaction.

Skirts made to order, altered, and repaired. 2 4 1y

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Will close his Retail Establishment JANUARY 15.

In the meantime INDUCEMENTS

Will be offered to those in want of DRESS GOODS and DOMESTICS.

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OPERA CLOAKS!

OPERA SACKS!

The entire stock of LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S WINTER CLOAKS AND WRAPPERS selling off at a Great Sacrifice!

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1 11 6t B. HUNTER, Agent.